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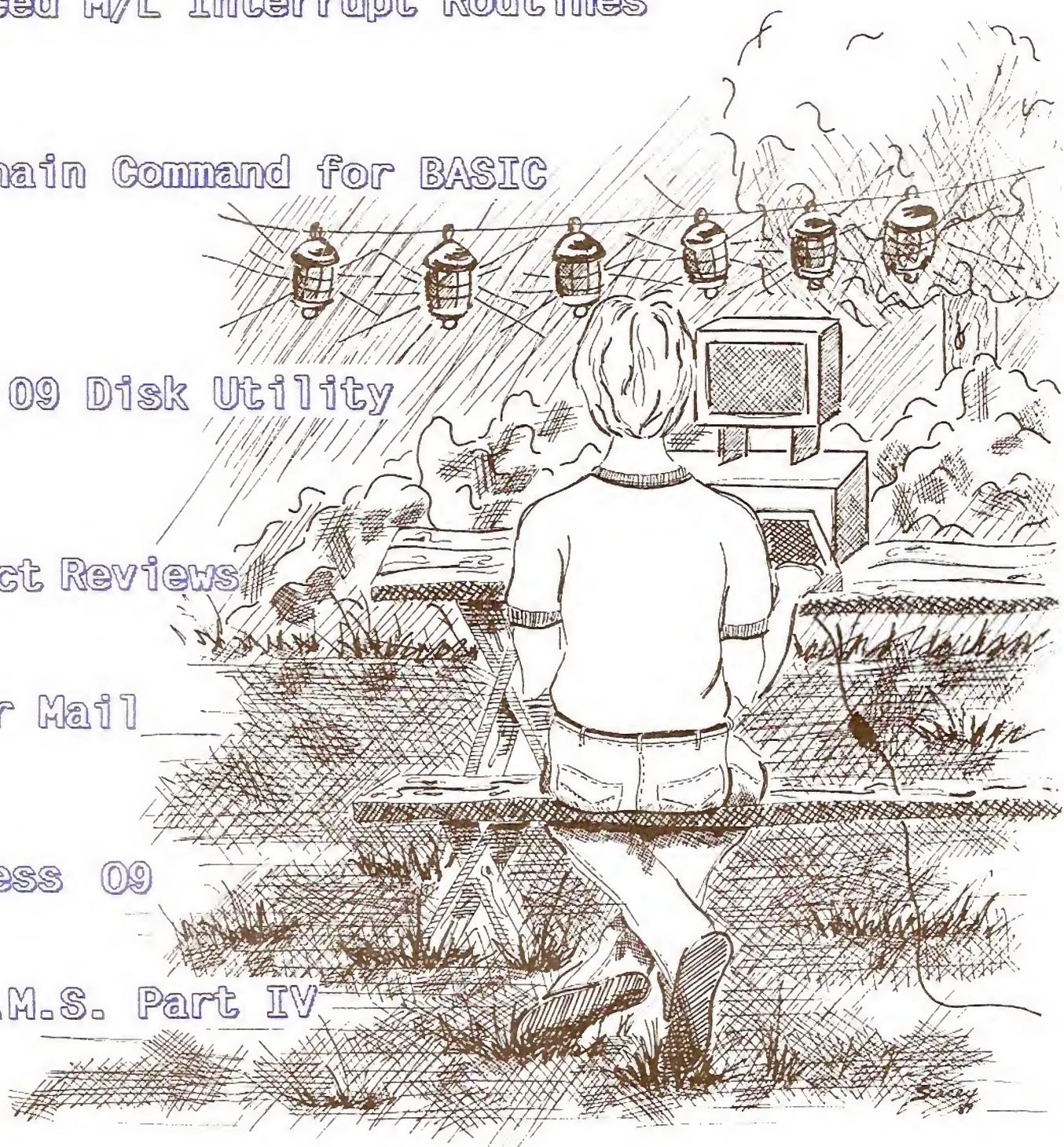
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## **CoCo Clipboard Magazine**

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## **CoCo Clipboard Magazine**

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### **Please Join Us**

For our CoCo Clipboard Conferences of  
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Join Dan Robins and Ted Paul for up to  
date information every month!



## FROM THE DESK OF... Ted & Darlene Paul

### "Seize The Day - Carpe Diem"

Every now and then something really has an impact on the way your look at life. In the last two weeks and within the next 48 hours of this writing a lot of things will affect the way I have and will look at life. The latter first. Darlene and I will have traveled to Buffalo for the birth of our fourth child. This will be important for both of us as it has been five years since Emily was born. In those past five years we have suffered through several miscarriages and so this birth is extra special. I will seize this day and hold it close just as I have with the three kids we have now. Our thanks to all of you who have expressed such kind words about this upcoming birth, especially Jim and Fran DeStafeno. To be sure, there will be a couple of pictures in the next edition - proud pappa's privilege!

And now the former. Dar and I had the chance to see "Dead Poet's Society" from which I took the title of this column. Although there are a couple of parts I could have done without I am glad I saw this picture. The photography and acting are excellent. It is a picture of both hope and tragedy. It is a picture that will force you to do what Robin Williams forces his young students to do - "seize the day." And in this day of rampant hedonism this picture doesn't present the epicurean viewpoint or philosophy of "live for today, for tomorrow you shall die." Instead it asks you to look at everything you do and asks if it will somehow make a difference in a life - yours or someone else's. Seize the day, make a difference. Go see this film, go make a difference!

"So what does all this have to do with the CoCo", you are mumbling to yourself? Well the answer is plenty. All you have to do is look at the CoCo world from a different viewpoint. Robin Williams had his students stand on their desks (certainly risky in this day of instant lawsuits) to look at their classroom from a different perspective. Too many of us have looked at the CoCo from the point of view of a poor cousin. Instead of seizing the opportunity to do something important with our computers and for our fellow enthusiasts, we turn and cry "oh woe is me, I can do so little on this machine." Let me cite some

examples of what has been, and could be done to make a difference in the CoCo world. "Are you ready Mr. Pitts to be better than your name" shouted Mr. Keating to his downtrodden young student! Look at what has been done.

1. Paul Anderson brings VIP Software back to the CoCo, fixes up the Writer, Database and Calc to run on the CoCo 3, adds some features, makes it RGB HD compatible and puts it on the market. The entire VIP Package is worth more than the sum of its parts and beats the pants off of Deskmate from Tandy. And speaking of HD's we should mention Roger Krupski at RGB and Chris Burke for their work at supplying excellent hardware and software for CoCo users to take advantage of the speed and storage capacity these machines provide.

2. Joe Scinta at Ken-Ton electronics, who probably knows as much if not more than any electronic engineer anywhere, could be producing cards for any computer. Instead he engineers and builds to military specs two excellent boards for CoCo users. His RS-232 board and SCSI interface board have been successes everywhere. Ed Juge in his column in PCM magazine has mentioned that the Tandy PC compatibles now can use the superior SCSI system. Yeah, so can we thanks to Joe - he seized the day!

3. William Daniels at Danosoft in Ontario tells me he has Dynacalc OS9 version running in seven different windows on a 512K CoCo 3. He does business accounting and other associated business analysis using CoCo's. The eighth window runs Phantomgraph from Tandy. He produces graphs from data supplied by Dynacalc - just like Lotus. Talk about seizing the day!

4. Bren Stockdale, a baker by trade, has brought forth his Orion Technologies RS-232 paks. He has consistently upgraded these devices and fully supports his customers. CRC in Montreal continues to supply a wide variety of boards, paks and software. Chris Burke now has a hard disk fragmentation

From The Desk continued from xx

program that gets more space from a hard disk by sweeping up all those little bitty files and getting them organized on the HD. Dale Rickerts brings us "Simply Better" word processing and puts color all over the screen, lets you have huge buffers to hold stuff and is working on a version that will produce characters in French!

5. Owl-Ware has a several new products including a new word processor and a HD interface card. Jim Bennett has produced a new kids word processor to write stories. Pete Ellison has brought us RASCAN and a new version of Zaxxon for the CoCo 3.

6. We brought out *Clipboard* just over two years ago. Two years ago there had been the passing of Hot CoCo and Spectrogram. Two years ago there was Dynamic Color News, Rainbow and a handful of local newsletters and a bad taste in a lot of peoples mouths over lost subscription money and bad attitudes by publishers who treated CoCo users with the back of their hand, not to mention the back of the magazine!

7. All the rest of the vendors, hackers and hobbyists that have provided one or two small products or services that people have enjoyed and used for many years. Frank Esser out in Wisconsin tells me C-III Pages available from Microcom is super and that it's author is working on even more. Bob Hengstebeck's Hard Disk Organizer software and MJK DOS from CoCo Connections are other examples.

Now, what needs to be done to make things better for us all? We need a top flight desk top publisher that doesn't use graphic characters for output. The drivers for various printers need to be written and it'll probably have to be called in chunks from a HD. Everybody else's is - big deal. We need to get database products like IMS and Sculptor into more peoples hands. We need complete HD systems that just plug in and go to be made available to average

users who don't know anything about how to do it. We need more people like Cecil Hauk to push the CoCo into the music world. We need somebody to appear on Computer Chronicles (on PBS) and beat Stewart Cheifet over the head (in a manner of speaking) with the power of this machine. We need to see some type of video hardware and software that is genlock compatible - yeah I know there are hardware problems. Five years ago HD's were problems. We need more CoCo's in more Ham shacks and more of you to become Ham operators.

I hope that this magazine has made of difference in your life. I hope it has spurred your interest in pushing the CoCo harder and harder in producing for you. I hope that you will decide to become a vendor of products to service this market. I hope that the others of you will buy it and support it. I hope that you will take time to teach other new CoCo owners that this machine can do ANYTHING we need it do if we support it. I hope you will show them that conformity, a.k.a. compatibility, can and often does lead to stalled thinking and a one dimensional point of view. I hope you will write us and let us know what you're doing with your CoCo. I hope you will write to Tandy and tell them you are not satisfied (if you're not) with their support of the CoCo. If you are satisfied you need to tell them that as well.

As Dar and I head towards Buffalo and the birth of the new baby let me say thanks to all of you who have made the past two years so exciting. We hope to be able to share several announcements in our anniversary issue in September. We will continue to seize each day, and squeeze the marrow from it, to make it the best day possible, and to bring you the best CoCo magazine possible. Carpe Diem!



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It is completely compatible with existing Basic programs and takes absolutely no memory away from Basic. It contains a built in Ram Disk which is completely transparent to Basic (512k version) for enhanced operation.

It requires 1 Disk Drive, R.S. Hi-Res Interface & Joystick or Mouse. Includes both the 128k & 512k versions for only \$69.95

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CBASIC is a powerful tool for the Beginner as well as the Advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. CBASIC features well over 150 Compiled Basic Commands and Functions that fully support Disk Sequential and Direct access files, Tape, Printer and Screen I/O. It supports ALL the High and Low Resolution Graphics, Sound, Play and String Operations available in Enhanced Color Basic, including Graphics H/GET, H/Put, H/Play and H/DRAW, all with 99.9% syntax compatibility.

CBASIC makes full use of the powerful and flexible GIMI chip in the Color Computer 3. It will fully utilize the 128K of RAM available and install 2 Ultra Fast Ramdisks if 512K is available, for program Creation, Editing and Compilation. You can easily access all 512K of memory in a Compiled program thru several extended memory commands that can access it in 32K or 8K blocks and single or double bytes.

CBASIC has its own completely integrated Basic Program Editor which allows you to load, edit or create programs for the compiler. It is a full featured editor designed specifically for writing Basic programs. It has block move and copy, program renumbering, automatic line number generation, screen editing, printer control and much more.

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## EDT/ASM III

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  - Easy to use Single key editing commands.
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  - Create and Edit files larger than memory.
- The Assembler features include:
- Supports Conditional IF/THEN/ELSE assembly.
  - Supports Disk Library file up to 9 levels deep.
  - Supports standard Motorola directives.
  - Allows multiple values in FCB & FDB directives
  - Allows assembly from the Buffer, Disk or both.

Coco 1, 2 or 3 Disk \$59.95

# Reader Mail



Dear Clipboard:

This letter is to let you know how great it was to hear from TWO of your columnists. The information Mr. DeStafeno and Mr. Krippner gave me has been invaluable in my search for upgraded disk drive capabilities.

Anyway, I should tell you that although I do subscribe to that other magazine for our computer, the pages of the *Clipboard* show a much more seasoned look (worn out!).

I also wanted to tell you that I agree with Mr. Caley (Mar/Ap 89 pp 54). I have worked with computers for a few years (everything from Apple to Zenith) and I personally find the CoCo III under OS9 to be The Machine. The power to price ratio is astonishing. But, unless the great software guru's adopt standard user friendly environments our incredible machine may be in serious jeopardy.

At one time, in the not too distant past I too had decided to get myself an IBM compatible machine. But, the deeper I researched the wide assortment of available models the more I began to realize that with the CoCo and OS9 the computing power available to me was far greater than anything anywhere else.

From what I have read the CoCo III can access as much as 2Mb of memory (albeit 8k at a time under OS9 Level II) and the 6809E cpu can be adjusted to run much higher clock speed than commonly believed. Even discounting the added memory and speed, the cost of a CoCo system is far less for a comparable machine from a competitor.

I truly believe that with the right support this "little game" computer could prove to be the only truly serious competition for those great dinosaurs.

By the way, I write all my letters on my CoCo III using Max-10.

Sincerely  
Terry L. Parks  
Garden Grove, CA

Dear Terry

I'm going to invite our more technical readers to respond to your questions about

the 2Mb capacity and the higher clock speeds. As far as capability goes you'd have to get into a real 16 bit processor like a 80386 or 80286LX unit to improve on the CoCo. A Motorola 68000 or 68010 machine can usually out distance a CoCo but then those chips are the 6809's bigger brothers. You're 100% correct in saying that in bang for the buck nothing beats the CoCo. Thanks for writing!

Dear Ted:

Hope all is well with you and the family since we last talked. Enclosed is a check for \$15.00 to cover my subscription. I look forward to receiving my first copy, I have no idea why I haven't taken advantage of this before. My loss!

I've a question for you while I am at it. My wife gave me a CoCo III for Christmas and I've since had problems with I/O errors mostly with VIP Writer doings saves. I've also had some problems with loading the program. I returned the first machine and received a replacement machine and the loading problem has cleared up. But I still have a problem with saves using VIP Writer more so than with the first machine. I had also experienced a problem with the first machine not getting entire saves when I was making copies from other disks. I have not noticed this with the second machine. Could I have a second faulty machine? Or do you think my copy of VIP is not entirely compatable with the CoCo III? I was also wondering if my drive could be out of alignment? How's that for a simple question?

Sincerely,

Rick Severtson  
Jamestown, NY

Dear Rick:

First off I'd wonder if you were trying to use a copy of the original VIP with your

Reader Mail continued on 8

Reader Mail continued from 7

*CoCo III. If so your biggest problem is not using the correct version. S.D. Enterprises usually runs a trade in program to get people to update their word processors to newer versions. Check their ad in this edition of Clipboard. You can also call them toll free at 1-800-322-9873.*

*Disk alignment is also a possibility. There are numerous disk drive programs that will test various functions of the drive. They are quite often found on local BBS's.*

*As a point of information to our other readers regarding service and their CoCo's. Tandy's warranty on all their computer equipment is 90 days. An extended warranty called TSP or Tandy Service Plan is available to you at the time of purchase. For under \$30.00 you can extend the original warranty to a full year. While most CoCos I have seen and used have never needed service all it takes is one single servicing to pay for the extended warranty. TSP's are also available on Tandy disk drives and other hardware. Buyers should consider these options when purchasing their computers. Naturally, you can't expect Tandy to offer a TSP or honor a TSP if you've opened the case or made any modification to your CoCo. 5*

Dear Ted & Darlene Paul:

#### Prescription Renewal

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Upgrade Calc to Calc III.....	\$29.95
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Upgrade Library to Library /WDCE....	\$99.95

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As a subscriber for the past year, I have eagerly awaited each new issue, with much the same zeal as a kid at Christmas awaits the arrival of Santa Claus. As a subscriber to "the Rainbow" and "the OS9 Users Group", I feel the respective magazines fit into very specific categories, namely GENERAL (the Rainbow), OS9 SPECIFIC (the OS9 Users Group), and a special ELITE (CoCo Clipboard) group combining the best of the other two. I display all three proudly in my home, but it is the CoCo Clipboard that is most often open on the table. I am especially proud of these magazines because they (in their own way) provide REAL information about the Color Computer, and do not dedicate 80 percent of their "space" to high priced commercial

Reader Mail continued on 9

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advertising, as is so often the case with "other" computer magazines. There is a real group dedication to the CoCo, and as a "purist" I feel I am being treated with "respect" as a "user" and just not another potential "customer".

Thanks you for your contribution to the CoCo World.

Gerry Thomas  
London, Ontario

Dear Gerry:

Thanks for your contribution of an excellent letter!

Dear Ted & Darlene:

Please renew my subscription for one year. You guys are doing a great job. Please keep up the articles on OS9, Basic09, C, Assembly and product reviews. I subscribe to Rainbow and wouldn't give up my subscriptions to either magazine because I don't see them competing - I see them complimenting each other. Rainbow is a general magazine with a little about the "high end" thrown in - Clipboard takes care of the missing gap for the high end, more technical.

Fredonia, didn't the Marx brothers stage a movie there??

Thanks

Thom Jones

Dear Thom:

Thanks for the nice compliments! We're trying very hard to make our magazine the best we can. The Marx Brothers filmed a movie called "Duck Soup" which featured a mythical country of "Fredonia". Since I am not a native of Fredonia I can't speak from first hand knowledge, but it seems that at one time the Marx Brothers were to play a local theatre in Fredonia. It is alleged that the Brothers were not very welcome in Fredonia N.Y. and took their revenge in Duck Soup. Fredonia is famous as the first place in America with an operational gas well, the first Grange, the birthplace of W.C.T.U. and is surrounded by thousands of acres of concord grapes. Located just two miles from Lake Erie and next door to Dunkirk, N.Y. Fredonia residents often take advantage of the boating, fishing and swimming during the summer in Lake Erie as well as down hill and cross country skiing, ice fishing etc. in the winter. And no, I don't work for the Chamber of Commerce.



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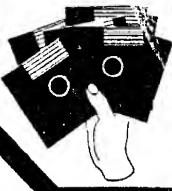
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# The Assembly Line



Kraig Brockschmidt

Welcome again to the Assembly Line. This article covers another one of those very elusive topics: interrupts. What I will deal with is geared towards the Color Computer 3 and its enhanced interrupt handling, although parts of the discussion (such as that on software interrupts) applies to older CoCos as well. I should note that I am not an expert on interrupts.

The contents of this article are based on information obtained from 6809 technical specs, GIME specs, and from what I learned while writing the program. Maybe interrupts will become a little easier for all of us... This article is organized as follows: first, a short explanation of what interrupts are and how they affect the operations of the computer. Next, the interrupts available on the CoCo and the interrupt-related assembly instructions are discussed. Finally, an interrupt driven program is introduced, helping to explain how to initialize and use the GIME interrupts.

## So What is an Interrupt? :

Simply said, an interrupt is a signal to the microprocessor that some event has occurred that needs attention. The source of the event can be either software or hardware. Interrupts may be happening all the time during normal operation of the computer. It is up to the programmer to do something with them.

A hardware interrupt may occur when the disk drive starts/stops rotating, a key on the keyboard is pressed, reset is pressed, etc. Note in that all these cases something has physically changed state from "off" to "on" or vice-versa. Generally, the state of certain hardware items are directly connected in some way to the 6809. A change in voltage on any of these devices can trigger an interrupt.

Software interrupts are, as the name implies, triggered from software. Any 6809 program has the instructions SWI, SWI2, and SWI3 to initiate these interrupts, usually to perform some special task. More on these later.

Software interrupts do not correspond to any change in hardware state, so hardware cannot trigger software interrupts. This is especially true as there are no physical

pin connections to the 6809 for software interrupts. Likewise, no hardware interrupts can be triggered by software, which is why you'll never see an IRQ or FIRQ in assembly code.

When an interrupt occurs, several things happen: first, the microprocessor finishes processing the current instruction. Immediately after that some or all registers (excluding the hardware stack pointer S) are pushed onto the S stack. What registers are pushed depends on the interrupt. Once the registers have been saved (this is normally referred to as saving the 'machine state'), the program counter is loaded with an interrupt vector address. At this address is the code to perform any action needed in response to the interrupt (this is called the 'service routine'). For example, if the keyboard caused an interrupt, this code will probably find which key is down. Finally, when an RTI instruction is reached in the service routine, the machine state is restored. Since the PC counter is restored, execution continues at the point where the interrupt occurred.

You can probably see how useful interrupts are for asynchronous events such as keys being pressed. Your program is relieved from the time wasted in checking the keyboard every so often. Interrupts allow you to check the keyboard ONLY when there is a real need.

## Specifics of 6809 Interrupts:

### Hardware interrupts:

First some terminology: the set of hardware interrupts are called IRQ (for Interrupt ReQuest), FIRQ (Fast IRQ), NMI (Non-Maskable interrupt), and RESTART (or RESET). These names may appear with lines over them, indicating that they are triggered by a high-low transition on the appropriate pins of the 6809 instead of a low-high. Since my word processor can't draw such lines I won't include them here.

Of these hardware interrupts, IRQ and FIRQ can be masked, i.e. disabled. There

are two bits in the CC register, I and F, that indicate whether or not these interrupts are disabled. If the I bit is set, IRQ is disabled; if it is clear IRQ is enabled. The F bit does the same for FIRQ. NMI and RESTART cannot be masked.

Generally IRQ, FIRQ, and NMI on the CoCo3 are triggered by a variety of events:

Key is pressed or released.

Joystick button pressed (only!).

RS-232 status line changes.

Cartridge is inserted/removed.

A horizontal scan line of the monitor just finished.

The vertical sweep of the monitor just finished.

The CoCo3's software timer has counted down to zero.

Disk drive motor either stops/starts.

RESTART occurs on power-on and whenever the reset button is pressed.

On an NMI or IRQ, the entire machine state (i.e. all registers A, B, DP, X, Y, U, CC, and PC) are pushed onto the S stack and execution passes to the service routine. Whenever the entire machine state is saved, the E bit of CC is set before it is pushed onto the stack. Furthermore, an IRQ masks additional IRQ's (by setting the I bit in CC after CC is pushed) and NMI sets both the I and F bits after the push. The E bit is used later by the RTI instruction, telling it whether or not to pull the entire machine state from the stack.

An FIRQ saves only the CC and PC registers, and so the E bit is clear. An RTI will only restore these two registers. An FIRQ also masks further FIRQ's and IRQ's. A RESTART totally re-initializes the CPU, which means FIRQ and IRQ are disabled and the DP register is set to 0.

#### Software interrupts:

SoftWare Interrupts SWI, SWI2, and SWI3 all act in almost the same manner. On any of these the entire machine state is saved and control passes to the appropriate service routine. The only difference is that SWI masks FIRQ and IRQ whereas SWI2 and SWI3 do not.

So what are SWI's good for? One great use is to make calls to an operating system, which is exactly how OS9 system calls are made. In an OS9 program you may have seen something like:

OS9	I\$Read	or	OS9	\$89
-----	---------	----	-----	------

All OS9 assemblers translate these lines into:

SWI2	and SWI2		
FCB	I\$Read	FCB	\$89

The service routine in the OS9 kernel gets the PC from the stack enabling it to access the value of the FCB and perform the correct function. Parameters to OS9 calls are placed in registers prior to the call, and since all the registers are saved on the stack the OS9 service routine has access to all the parameters.

The second good use I can think of is in debuggers: breakpoints are easily set by placing any SWI at the breakpoint. When one of these breakpoints is reached the SWI forces execution to a service routine. The service routine like the one in ZBUG allows you to view the registers. The routine simply looks at the stack and shows all the register values there. To avoid getting off on tangents I'll leave it at that.

#### 6809 Interrupt-Related Instructions:

These instructions are SYNC and CWAII, as well as ORCC and ANDCC. The extent to which I know what SYNC and CWAII do is what's described in a 6809 reference and how I've seen them used.

CWAII #\$XX ANDs the immediate byte #\$XX with the CC register, sets the E bit of CC, saves the entire machine state on the stack, then waits for an interrupt. The primary use for such an instruction is to save the machine state BEFORE an interrupt occurs. Normally the CPU, upon an IRQ or NMI, would save the machine state after the interrupt, which takes considerable time. CWAII insures fast response to the interrupt in time critical applications since there's almost no delay after the interrupt to the time when it is serviced.

SYNC (Synchronize to external event) simply places the CPU in a 'synchronizing' state, meaning that no further instructions are processed and the CPU waits for an interrupt. Unlike CWAII, the interrupt will cause the machine state to be saved, thus taking more time to process. One place this instruction is used is in the PALETTE command. Just before changing the palette color, SYNC forces the CPU to wait for the horizontal scan NMI interrupt to occur (i.e. when the horizontal scan line of the monitor begins travelling right to left an NMI occurs). When this happens, the NMI is serviced and control is returned to the instruction after the SYNC which then makes the palette change. This prevents 'sparking' when writing to the video registers since no changes in the video output can

take place for about 20 microseconds after the interrupt. (See the code at \$E62A-\$E633 in the Super Extended Basic ROM).

ORCC and ANDCC can be used to enable or disable the IRQ and FIRQ interrupts, as well as to clear/set the E bit. The E, F, and I bits of CC are bits 7, 6, and 4 respectively. As mentioned above, IRQ and FIRQ are only enables when their corresponding bits are set. Thus both interrupts can be disabled using:

```
ORCC    #$50
```

and re-enabled with:

```
ANDCC   #$AF
```

Generally programs do not modify the E bit as it is used more by the hardware in interrupt processing.

#### Setting Up and Using CoCo 3 Interrupts:

The steps to successful interrupt processing are as follows:

- 1) Remap the interrupt service routine if needed.
- 2) Enable the GIME IRQ or FIRQ and enable the CPU to accept IRQ and FIRQ with ANDCC if needed.
- 3) Enable the GIME to accept specific sources of the interrupt(s) (i.e. keyboard, timer, etc. )
- 4) Write proper service routines that jump to the default routine if needed.

The example program that follows shows this process, by setting up an FIRQ for both the keyboard and timer interrupts. As usual, Listing 1A shows the assembly source code and Listing 1B is a Basic program to generate the program.

The default service routines are located at the following addresses (on a CoCo3):

Interrupt	Vector
SWI3	\$FEEE
SWI2	\$FEF1
FIRQ	\$FEF4
IRQ	\$FEF7
SWI	\$FEFA
NMI	\$FEFD
RESET	\$8C1B

Normally these locations hold LBRA 100, 103, 10F, 10C, 106, and 109 following the order of the interrupts above. To change the service routine, place the relative address of that routine after the appropriate LBRA opcode. You can also replace the LBRA with a JMP and place the absolute address of the service routine there. Normally you will want to save the original service routine's address in case your service routine does not want to not process the interrupt. For example, you could get an IRQ from the keyboard and the timer but you may only want to process (yourself) the keyboard interrupt.

The GIME feature enable port is \$FF90. Bit 4 and 5, when set, enable the GIME FIRQ and IRQ respectively. Note that you need to be cautious about the other bits at this address. The example program stores #\$5C to \$FF90, which enables the MMU and the FIRQ interrupt, as well as preserves the usual memory mapping.

There are two interrupt enable ports on the GIME, one for IRQ and one for FIRQ. These are \$FF92 and \$FF93. Both are identical as to the bit assignments which are as follows:

Bits 6-7	Unused
Bit 5	Timer
Bit 4	Horizontal Scan
Bit 3	Vertical Scan
Bit 2	RS-232 Status line
Bit 1	Keyboard
Bit 0	Cartridge

Setting any of these bits enables that specific interrupt. Since the example is going to use both the Keyboard and Timer interrupts, a #\$22 is stored at \$FF93.

Note that the keyboard interrupt occurs when a key is pressed OR released, or when the joystick button is pressed. The interrupt does NOT occur when the joystick button is released.

A few notes on the timer interrupt. First of all, bit 5 of \$FF91 controls the clock rate for the timer. A 1 in this bit will set a rate of 70nsec or 14.28MHz. A 0 sets it to 63.5usec, or about 15.7KHz. The 12-bit value in \$FF94-\$FF95 (the upper 4 bits of \$FF94 are unused) control the interval between timer interrupts. As soon as anything is stored to \$FF94 the countdown begins, decrementing this 12 bit value every 70nsec or 63.5usec. When it reaches 0, a timer interrupt occurs and the counter is reset and started again (i.e. you do not need to reload \$FF94). The longest time delay possible with the timer is around one quarter-second.

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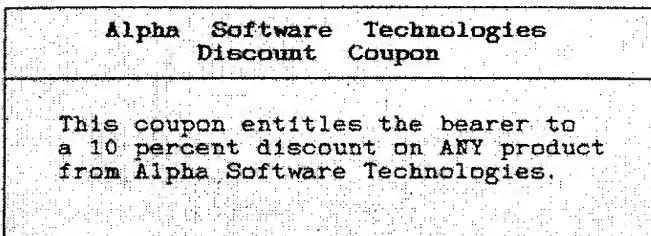


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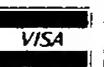
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The last thing needed is a service routine. This routine should first check if the interrupt that just occurred is the specific one we want to process. This is accomplished by reading the value at \$FF92 (or \$FF93) and checking the bits. For example, a keyboard FIRQ will set bit 1 or \$FF93. You can see in line 1060 of the example program that the keyboard interrupt is checked for, as well as the timer. In either case, if the timer or keyboard interrupt did not occur, control is passed to the default service routine.

After performing whatever is necessary, an RTI instruction must be executed, which restores the machine state (if needed) and returns to the point in execution where the interrupt occurred.

I hope that the example program will be a clear enough demonstration of what I just said. Here's what the program does:

- 1) Set up GIME FIRQ interrupts for both keyboard and timer and set timer interval to .26 seconds.
- 2) Execute an ongoing screen display which is just changing the text-screen colors. This routine never checks keyboard or timer status.
- 3) On a keyboard interrupt, use a SWI3

to call the service routine that clears the screen.

4) On a timer interrupt, increment the character in the upper left corner.

5) If an attempt is made to write off the screen, increment the character on the middle left.

Most of the program should be explained well enough by the comments, but there is a note I should make with #5 above. Since FIRQ is used, no registers except CC and PC are saved when the interrupt occurs. Since an FIRQ can occur when screen coordinates are being calculated, the registers may be changed and the resulting position on the screen is not on the screen at all. So lines 580-650 the program check for an invalid screen location. If it is invalid, the character at \$2780 is incremented and the position is reset.

That's it for interrupts. I hope I have helped you to understand this subject in one way or another, but since I probably didn't answer every question you might have, feel free to write me at:

Kraig Brockschmidt  
14506 NE 37th Place, #F-8  
Bellevue, WA 98007-3486

or contact me on Compuserve. My CIS ID is 76701,54.

```

00010 ****
00020 * Interrupt Demonstration *
00030 *      The Assembly Line      *
00040 *      By Kraig Brockschmidt   *
00050 * 14506 NE 37th Place, #F-8   *
00060 * Bellevue, WA 98007-3486   *
00070 *For CoCo Clipboard Magazine*
00080 ****
00090
00100      ORG      $7800  *Originate in high memory
00110 *These RMBs are storage for the continuous bouncing dot.
00120 XORMB1*X coordinate
00130 YORMB1*Y coordinate
00140 DXRMB1*X increment
00150 DYRMB1*Y increment
00160
00170 *Start of main program.
00180 STARTLDA#$1A*Load the equivalent of ATTR 3,2 into A.
00190      STA      $FE08  *Store in current attribute storage.
00200      LDS      #$77FF  *Relocat stack so we don't overwrite anything
00210                           *important while servicing an interrupt.
00220      JSR      $F679  *Go clear the screen with the attribute above.
00230      BSR      SETINT *Set up the interrupts.
00240      LDD      #$0FFF  *Set a 4096*63.5usec timer=.26 seconds.
00250      STD      $FF94  *Start it ticking.
00260      LDD      #0      *Start bounce at 0,0
00270      STD      XO     *Store coordinates.
00280      LDD      #$0101  *Start with increments of 1 and 1.
00290      STD      DX     *Store.
00300      JSR      $F772  *Open screen access, masks FIRQ and IRQ.
00310      ANDCC   #$AF    *Enable the interrupts again.
00320
00330 *Following is the ongoing routine that moves a point around the
00340 *screen, which appears to bounce. Whatever attributes are at the
00350 *current dot, they are incremented, which changes the color of
00360 *that location on the screen.
00370 BOUNCEDAXO*Get the x coordinate.

```

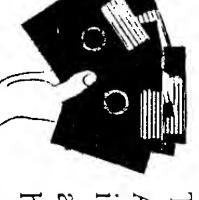
ADDA DX 00380 \*Add the increment.  
 BEQ NEGDX 00390  
 CMPA #79 00400  
 BLO NEG 00410  
 DOY DX 00420 NEGDX  
 STA X 00430 D0Y  
 LDA YO 00440  
 ADDA DY 00450  
 BEQ NEGDY 00460  
 CMPA #23 00470  
 BLO SETPT 00480  
 00490 NEGDYNEGDY \*Store the Y coordinate.  
 LDB #160 00510  
 MUL #2001 00520  
 ADDD D,X 00530  
 TFR X,O 00540  
 LDB #50 00550  
 LSLB ABX 00560  
 ABX ORCC 00570  
 CMPX #2000 00580  
 BHIS LDX 00600  
 LDX #2780 00610  
 IDD #\$\$0101 00620  
 STD X,O 00630  
 STD DX 00640  
 BRA TOSCRN 00650  
 BLO TOSCRN 00660  
 00670 LOWOKCMPX#\$2F00\*Too high?  
 LDD #\$\$0101 00680  
 STD X,O 00690  
 00700 STD DX 00710  
 00720 TOSCRNLDB,X\*Get the attribute of the current point.  
 INCB INCB 00730  
 ANDB #\$1F 00740  
 ORB #\$18 00750  
 STB ,X 00760  
 ANDCC #\$AF 00770  
 BRA BRA BOUNCE 00780  
 00790 00800  
 00810 00820  
 00830 \*Remap the interrupts so FIRQ goes to SERV, SWI3 goes to CLS. Note  
 00840 \*that we must disable FIRQ while changing the vector or else we'll  
 00850 \*really confuse the machine if an interrupt occurs. Note that SWI3  
 00860 \*is never caused by an external/hardware event, only from a program.  
 00870 SETINTORCC#\$50\*Turn off IRQ and FIRQ during the change.  
 LDA #\$5C 00880  
 STA \$FF90 00890  
 LDA #\$22 00900  
 STA \$FF93 00910  
 CLR \$FF02 00920  
 IDA #\$7E 00930  
 STA \$FFEF 00940  
 LEAX 00950

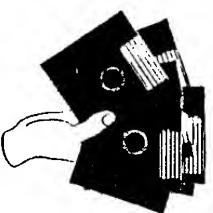
00970 NEGDX  
 00980 \*Check if X hit the right of the screen.  
 \*If not, don't negate DX.  
 \*Negate the increment from 1 to -1 or -1 to 1.  
 \*Store new X coordinate.  
 \*Get Y coordinate and do the same thing.  
 \*Add increment.  
 \*Negate if needed.  
 \*Check for bottom of screen.  
 \*Set point if lower.  
 01030 \*Service routine for FIRQ. Check first if the keyboard caused it.  
 01040 \*If not, JMP to \$10F, which holds the original FIRQ routine address.  
 01050 SERVIDA\$FF93Get the status byte.  
 01060 \*Check for bit 1 set = keyboard caused interrupt.  
 01070 BNE KEYNT #2 01080  
 BNE \$200 01090  
 0110 KEYINTORCC#\$50\*Mask interrupts since SWI3 does not.  
 01110 KEYINTORCC#\$50\*Mask interrupts since SWI3 does not.  
 01120 SWI3 ANDCC #\$AF 01130  
 BNE RTI 01140  
 01150 LDA \$FE08 01160  
 01170 \*SWI3 service routine. Clear the screen. No need to save any  
 01180 \*registers since a SWI3 saves them all before coming here.  
 01190 CLSLDX#\$2001\*First address of attributes.  
 01200 CLSLDX#\$2001\*First address of attributes.  
 01210 LDA \$FE08 01220  
 CLSLPSTA,X++\*Store and increment X.  
 CMPX #\$\$2F01 01230  
 BLO RTI 01240  
 01250 TIME1NORCC#\$50\*Disable interrupts.  
 INC \$2000 01270  
 ANDCC #\$AF 01280  
 RTI RTI 01290  
 01300 END START  
 \*End of program.  
 \*Increment.  
 \*Make sure underline/blink is off.  
 \*Store the new attributes back.  
 \*Enable interrupts again.  
 \*Continue this routine. Nowhere in this  
 \*routine do we check for the keyboard or perform  
 \*anything else. This makes the routine run  
 \*much faster and respond better.  
 00840 \*Remap the interrupts so FIRQ goes to SERV, SWI3 goes to CLS. Note  
 00850 \*that we must disable FIRQ while changing the vector or else we'll  
 00860 \*really confuse the machine if an interrupt occurs. Note that SWI3  
 00870 \*is never caused by an external/hardware event, only from a program.  
 SETINTORCC#\$50\*Turn off IRQ and FIRQ during the change.  
 LDA #\$5C  
 STA \$FF90  
 LDA #\$22  
 STA \$FF93  
 CLR \$FF02  
 IDA #\$7E  
 STA \$FFEF  
 LEAX

00970 \*Store to the enable port.  
 00980 \*Enable the Keyboard interrupt and Timer.  
 00990 \*Store to FIRQ enable port.  
 \*Clear keyboard lines.  
 \*opcode for JMP.  
 01000 \*Store at FIRQ vector.  
 SERV,PCR \*Get address of FIRQ service routine.

00960 STX \$FFFF \*Store to address vector.  
 STA \$FFEE \*Store JMP in SWI3 vector.  
 LEAX CJS PCR \*Get address for SWI3  
 STX \$FFEF \*Store in address vector.  
 CLR \$FF91 \*Set timer to 63.5usec.  
 ANDCC #\$AF \*Reenable IRQ, FIRQ.  
 RTS \*Return.

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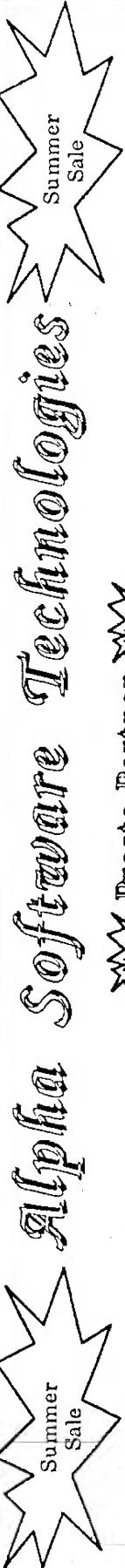

 Assembly Line continued on 21



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# Basic09 Disk Utility



Bob van der Poel

A while ago I promised myself that I would NOT WRITE ANY MORE UTILITIES--it's time for applications! Oh well, I couldn't resist one more little utility...especially since I needed it to check out some things which were going on with my new hard drive system (but that's another story).

FileStats is a neat little program which reports all the known information about a disk file. Every disk file has a one sector allocated to it, even if there is no data in the file. This sector, called the file descriptor, is documented quite well starting on page 5-3 of the OS-9 Level II technical reference section. The information in the file descriptor is used by OS-9 whenever you access a file. From it OS-9 will determine if you have permission to do the requested operation and where the file itself is located.

One of the nice things about OS-9 is the way room for a file is allocated on the disk. OS-9 dishes out space one sector at a time. RS-DOS forces you to use up disk space 9 sectors at a time! However, if OS-9 actually allocated a sector every time you wrote to a file things would slow down to a crawl. What actually happens is that OS-9 allocates a large chunk of disk space when the file needs expansion, then when the file is closed the unused allocation is returned to the free space list on the disk.

The size of the chunks allocated on every expansion are determined by the value in the drive's descriptor, IT.SAS (offset \$20). If IT.SAS is set to 8 then 8 sectors will be allocated whenever more room is needed. A caveat: if the file pointer is not at the end of file when the file is closed the extra, unused, space will not be returned to the free space list. This means that if you are writing a database program which adds data periodically it is a good idea to rewind the file pointer to 0 before closing the file--this will avoid having the file fragmented all over the disk. Note: allocating more sectors to a file does not affect the size of the file. It is quite possible to have 8 sectors (or more) allocated for a file and have the file only contain a few bytes of data.

The program FileStats examines the file descriptor and prints out a nice summary of

the information. You can use in many ways:

1. Load the program into Basic09's workspace and type:

```
RUN Filestats <enter>
```

You will be prompted for a filename. Enter a null name to end.

2. Pack the program. From the OS9 prompt type:

```
Filestats <enter>
```

As in (1) you will be prompted for a filename.

3. You can pass a program name, or list of names, to FileStats as a parameter. For the packed version try:

```
Filestats ("prog1 prog2 prog3")
```

4. You can also use FileStats in a pipeline. The program LS (available on Compuserve and other electronic forums) prints out a directory one line at a time with the -p option. The following command line gives a complete file summary on all the files in the current directory:

```
ls -p ! filestats >>/nil
```

Note that standard error has been redirected to null device here--this gets rid of the prompts for a filename.

FileStats will also accept an option. Including a "-v" as one of the "filenames" will force FileStats to also print out the file segment list. In the pipe example you could use:

```
ls -p ! filestats -v >>/nil >/p
```

This will do a FileStats on all files in the current directory with file segment lists and the output will be sent to the printer. If you attempt to use any option other than "v" a usage summary will be

*van der Poel Continues on 19*

displayed.

I hope you can learn some programming techniques from the code...it contains a few neat little tricks.

Passing parameters to programs makes it easier to use from a command line or in an automated (eg. from a procedure file) environment. But it is also nice to be able to type in the needed information. FileStats lets you do this both ways by first attempting to copy a parameter to Input\$. If this copy fails an error is generated. We catch this error with ON ERROR and assume that any error in copying the parameter means that no parameter was specified. By setting Input\$ to null we can later check it to see if input is needed.

By getting input from the standard input path and sending output to the standard output path we have created what is known in OS-9 terms as a filter. This convention lets us use our program in a pipeline (created from the OS-9 prompt with the "!" symbol). FileStats keeps prompting for filenames until a null filename is input, or if an EOF is received. This trick lets programs like LS pass a number of filenames to our program.

Note also that we pull the input apart. This is needed since we have to check for multiple filenames as well as the -v option. Every time we extract an option or filename we lop off that part of Input\$ and interpret what we have in Fname.

One problem with getting information off the file descriptor is that OS-9 uses unsigned and unsigned long integers...two things Basic09 does not understand. Last issue we developed a 'C' module for this shortcoming, this time we use some simple Basic09 procedures.

UtoR converts an unsigned, two byte integer value to a Basic09 REAL. This is accomplished by first assigning the integer

value to the REAL. Next a check is done to see if the value is negative--remember, values between \$8000..\$FFFF are assumed by Basic09 to be negative. If the value is negative it is converted to a positive number by adding an offset of \$10000 to it (and since Basic09 does not recognize hexadeciml numbers greater than \$FFFF we have to use the decimal equivalent).

LtoR works in a similar manner, only this time we convert a four byte unsigned integer to a Basic09 real.

In order to load the file descriptor into Basic09's workspace we use SYSCALL and an undocumented (in the Tandy manuals) GetStt system call. SS.FD requires the following registers to be initialized:

X=pointer to buffer for file descriptor  
 Y=number of bytes to read (1..256)  
 A=path number of open file  
 B=SS.FD (\$0F)

I understand that there is an equivalent SetStt call--experiment and use it at your own peril. When using the program make sure that the Syscall module is available to FileStats.

The last thing I'd like to point out is how FileStats opens the file. First it attempts to use the "READ" mode. If this fails then FileStats assumes that the file you have specified is a directory so it tries again with the mode as "READ+DIR". Any errors at this point are reported by the universal error handler at 999.

That brings another column to an end. If you have a special Basic09 problem or project idea let us know. If possible we will incorporate your ideas into future columns. Next issue we'll explore the wonderful world of random numbers, perhaps it won't be as unpredictable as it first seems. You can send mail to me at:

P.O. Box 57	P.O. Box 355	
Wynndel, B.C.	or	Porthill, ID
Canada V0B 2N0		USA 83853

#### LISTING

```

PROCEDURE FileStats
0000
0001      (* a Basic09 procedure to report all available stats on a file
003F
0040      (* Copyright 1989, Bob van der Poel
0063
0064      TYPE Register=CC,A,B,DP:BYTE; X,Y,U:INTEGER
0089      DIM Regs:Register
0092
0093      TYPE Seg=LSN(3):BYTE; Bsize:INTEGER
00A9      TYPE FD=Attr:BYTE; ID:INTEGER; MDate(5),Link:BYTE; FSize(2)
              :INTEGER; CDate(3):BYTE; Segs(48):Seg
00EC      DIM FDBuff:FD
00F5
00F6      DIM NumSegs,Alloc,T,N:INTEGER
0109      DIM Path,Bits:BYTE
0114      DIM Fname:STRING[64]
0120      DIM Temp$:STRING[32]
012C      DIM Tr,FileSize:REAL
0137      DIM Verbose:BOOLEAN
013E

```

```

013F PARAM PassedName:STRING[1000]
014B DIM Input$:STRING[1000]
0157
0158 Verbose=FALSE
015E (* see if filename passed as param, get from user if not
015F
0197
0198 Input$=""
0199 ON ERROR GOTO 10
01A0 Input$=PassedName
01A6
01AE 10 ON ERROR GOTO 999
01BB
01B9
01CB WHILE LEFT$(Input$,1)=" " DO
01D9 Input$=MID$(Input$,2,1000)
ENDWHILE
01DD
01DE IF Input$="" THEN
01EA PRINT #2,"Filename: ";
01FD READ #0,Input$
ENDIF
0206
0208 EXITIF Input$="" THEN \
ENDEXIT
0218
0219 T=SUBSTR(" ",Input$)
0225 IF T=0 THEN
0231 T=LEN(Input$)
ENDIF
023A Fname=LEFT$(Input$,T)
Input$=MID$(Input$,T+1,1000)
0248
025A
025B IF LEFT$(Fname,1)="-" THEN
026B
026C IF MID$(Fname,2,1)="v" OR MID$(Fname,2,1)="V" THEN
028B Verbose=TRUE
0291
0295
029A PRINT #2,"Filestats"
PRINT #2,"Copyright 1989, Bob van der Poel"
02AB PRINT #2,"Reports file status from file descriptor"
02D3 PRINT #2,"Usage: Enter filename(s) at prompt or"
0303 PRINT #2," pass filename as parameter or"
0330 PRINT #2," pass filename(s) in pipe from StdIn."
035C PRINT #2," Options: -v verbose mode"
038F PRINT #2,""
03B6 PRINT #2,""
03BB END
03BD
03BF
03C0
03C4
03C5
03E4
0419
041A
0420
042C
0430
0439
0445
(* now read the file descriptor
(* if 1st attempt fails try again as a directory file
ON ERROR GOTO 50
OPEN #Path,Fname:READ
GOTO 60
ON ERROR GOTO 999
OPEN #Path,Fname:READ+DIR
ON ERROR GOTO 999
0430 50
OPEN #Path,Fname:READ+DIR
ON ERROR GOTO 999
0445 60
044E (* now the file is open..get file descriptor
044F
047C
047D Regs.X=ADDR(FDBuff) \(* buffer for FD
049B Regs.Y=SIZE(FDBuff) \(* number of bytes to read
Regs.B=$0F \(* SS.FD
04C3 Regs.A=Path
RUN syscall($8D,Regs)
CLOSE #Path
04F7
04F8 (* now do the report
050C
050D
050F
0511 PRINT USING "s10>,s30","Filename: ",Fname
Temp$="D$EWWRewr"
Bits=$80
FOR T=1 TO 8
IF LAND(FDBuff.Attr,Bits)=0 THEN
POKE ADDR(Temp$)+T-1,ASC("-")
ENDIF
Bits=Bits/2
NEXT T
052F
0530
053F
0547
0557
056A
057D
057F
058A
0595
0596
05B0
05B1
05C5
05FA
05FB
060F
(1),Temp$,FDBuff.CDate(3)
RUN Mname(FIX(FDBuff.CDate(2)),Temp$)
PRINT USING "s9>,i3,x1,s3,i3","Created: "; FDBuff.CDate
RUN Mname(FIX(FDBuff.MDate(2)),Temp$)
PRINT USING "s9>,i3,x1,s3,i3,x1,i3,i3","Last mod: ",FDBuff.MDate
(1),Temp$,FDBuff.MDate(3),FDBuff.MDate(4),FDBuff.MDate
(5)
0660
0661 RUN Utor(FDBuff.ID,Tr)
0673 PRINT USING "s9>,i6","Owner: ",Tr
068B
068C
069E
RUN Ltor(FDBuffFSIZE,FileSize)
PRINT USING "s10>,$,h4,H4,x1,r12.0","Filesize: ",FDBuffFSIZE
(1),FDBuffFSIZE(2),FileSize
06DD
06DE
T=1
06E5
06EC
06F3
0708
0713
072B
0739
0744
0748
0767
0797
07AD
07AE
07B7
07BE
(* now the file is open..get file descriptor
PRINT USING "s10>,$,h4","# segs: ",NumSegs
PRINT USING "s10>,$,h4,x1,s9","","Alloc: ",Alloc,"sectors"
PRINT Alloc*256.; " bytes"
IF Verbose THEN
T=1
PRINT USING "x10,s20","LSN" NumSectors"

```

```

07E0 WHILE FDBuff.Segs(T).Bsize>0 DO
07F5   PRINT USING "x10,h2,h2,h2,x3,h4",FDBuff.Segs(T).LSN
          (1),FDBuff.Segs(T).LSN(2),FDBuff.Segs(T).LSN(
          3),FDBuff.Segs(T).Bsize
0846   T=T+1
0851   ENDWHILE
0855   PRINT
0857   ENDIF
0859
085A   PRINT USING "s10>","Unused: ";
086F   PRINT Alloc*256.-FileSize;" bytes"
0889
088A   PRINT
088C   ENDIF
088E   ENDLOOP
0892   END
0894
0895
0896 999 (* error trap
08A6  T=ERR
08AC  IF T>>211 THEN
08B8    PRINT "Error: "; T
08C7  ENDIF
08C9  END
08CB

PROCEDURE UtoR
0000
0001  (* convert unsigned (2 byte) integer to real
002D
002E  PARAM Unsigned:INTEGER
0035  PARAM Value:REAL
003C
003D  Value=Unsigned
0046  IF Value<0 THEN
0053    Value=Value+65536.
0062  ENDIF
0064  END
0066

PROCEDURE LtoR
0000
0001  (* convert unsigned long integer (4 bytes) to real
0033
0034  PARAM Long(2):INTEGER
0040  PARAM Value:REAL
0047
0048  DIM Temp:REAL
004F
0050  RUN UtoR(Long(1),Value)
0061  RUN UtoR(Long(2),Temp)
0072  Value=Value*65536.+Temp
0085
0087  END

PROCEDURE Mname
0000
0001  (* Convert a month number to a name
0024
0025  PARAM N:INTEGER
002C  PARAM MonthName:STRING[1000]
0038
0039  MonthName=MID$("JANFEBMARAPRMMAYJUNJULAUGSEPOCTNOVDEC", (N-1)
          *3+1,3)
0073

```



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#### Assembly Line continued from 16

```

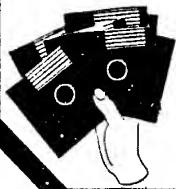
10 ****
20 /* Interrupt Demonstration */
30 /* The Assembly Line */
40 /* By Kraig Brockschmidt */
50 /* 14506 NE 37th Place, #F-8*/
60 /* Bellevue, WA 98007-3486*/
70 /* For CoCo Clipboard */
80 /* Copyright (c)1989 */
90 ****
100 '
110 CLS:PRINT"WRITING PROGRAM TO
MEMORY..."
120 FORT=&H7800 TO &H78E3
130 READ A$:POKET,VAL("&H"+A$):N
EXT T
140 CLS:PRINT"PROGRAM IN MEMORY:
"
150 PRINT:INPUT"SAVE TO DISK/CAS
S (D/C)";A$
160 IF A$="C" THEN 180 ELSE SAVE
M"INTDEMO",&H7800,&H78E3,&H7804
170 END
180 INPUT"READY CASSETTE AND PRE
SS ENTER";A
190 CSAVEM"INTDEMO",&H7800,&H78E
3,&H7804
200 END
210 DATA 0A,0E,01,FF,86,1A,B7,FE
,08,10,CE,77,FF,BD,F6,79,8D,7B,C
C,0F,FF,FD,FF,94,CC
220 DATA 00,00,FD,78,00,CC,01,01
,FD,78,02,BD,F7,72,1C,AF,B6,78,0
0,BB,78,02,27,04,81
230 DATA 4F,25,03,70,78,02,B7,78
,00,B6,78,01,BB,78,03,27,04,81,1
7,25,03,70,78,03,B7
240 DATA 78,01,C6,A0,3D,C3,20,01
,1F,01,F6,78,00,58,3A,1A,50,8C,2
0,00,24,0E,8E,27,80
250 DATA CC,01,01,FD,78,00,FD,78
,02,20,11,8C,2F,00,25,0C,8E,27,8
0,CC,01,01,FD,78,00
260 DATA FD,78,02,E6,84,5C,C4,1F
,CA,18,E7,84,1C,AF,20,9C,1A,50,8
6,5C,B7,FF,90,86,22
270 DATA B7,FF,93,7F,FF,02,86,7E
,B7,FE,F4,30,8D,00,13,BF,FE,F5,B
7,FE,EE,30,8D,00,1E
280 DATA BF,FE,EF,7F,FF,91,1C,AF
,39,B6,FF,93,85,02,26,07,85,20,2
6,18,7E,01,0F,1A,50
290 DATA 11,3F,1C,AF,3B,8E,20,01
,B6,FE,08,A7,81,8C,2F,01,25,F9,3
B,1A,50,7C,20,00,1C
300 DATA AF,3B,00

```



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# "Glad You Asked . . ."



Robert Gault

In the early stages of development of C.C.B.M.S., a request was made for an ml chain program. Before presenting an answer, a few terms must be defined. OS-9 defines CHAIN as an operation that "loads and executes a new primary module without creating a new process." When the new process ends, OS-9 automatically returns to the old process at the departure point. Most importantly, while the data areas for each process are completely separate, data can be passed between the two.

Disk Extended Color Basic (DECB) is largely an adequate language, but there are two things in particular that it does not do; chaining as described above or passing parameters between modules (processes.) That's not unexpected since DECB does not really support the concept of modules. You can use the command, RUN"program", but you will lose all of your variables as you jump back and forth between programs. You also lose all system variables such as FOR/NEXT loop count.

DECB can not be made to chain as described above without major rewriting of the system code which is beyond the scope of any article. If we are willing to accept a version of chaining that is closer to a GOTO than a GOSUB statement several options become open. This could be accomplished by POKEing data into memory with subsequent PEEKs, or by saving a data file to disk, but these are of limited value with very large programs and usually too slow if many and/or large variables need to be passed. The simplest method would be to save all program variables automatically and pass them en masse.

To understand how this can be done, we must look at how DECB uses and assigns variables. Generally, variables float in memory. Their actual location depends on program length, FILES, PCLEAR, and CLEAR values. DECB maintains pointers to the variable area at \$1B - \$27 in low system memory.

## TWO BYTE POINTERS

\$1B - start of variables & end of Basic program  
\$1D - start of arrays  
\$1F - end of arrays

\$21 - start of string storage  
\$27 - top of string storage (usually &H7FFF & bottom of ml. CLEARED area

As you can see from the table, numerical variables grow out from the end of a program while strings usually grow down from the top of user memory. If space is reserved for machine language programs with CLEAR 200,\$6000 , for example, the value in \$27 moves down \$1FFF bytes.

There is one type of string which the table does not explicitly cover; literal strings. ex. A\$="This is a literal string." These actually reside within the body of the program and will cause impossible problems with the methods to be described. It is necessary to move all literals into the reserved string space. Just add "+" to the end of all literal strings. This must be done!

If our modules are of different length or reserve different amounts of memory, we must insure that the passed parameters won't be overwritten when the modules load into memory. Two methods are possible, fix \$1B at the length of the longest module (simple) or reset the pointers and move data to compensate for different size modules (difficult).

Below are two ways to implement the simple method. Listing 1 is in Basic and does not include any error checking. Listing 2 is in machine code and includes primitive error checking for program overwrites. Data is saved on disk with listing 1 and within the ml routine area with listing 2.

Neither listing saves variables; only the pointer table. This data can be reloaded into its normal location at will. Reloading should be done at the beginning of each module before new data is generated. Most importantly, each module must use the same variable names when passing data and different names if data is to be preserved safely!

While I have tested both methods, messing with system code is always risky and no guarantee is made for compatibility under all conditions. Only RSDos 1.0 or 1.1

continued from 22

are specifically supported since the ml routine currently loads into and modifies the DOS ROM.

Listing 2 is installed with LOADM then EXEC. You will be instructed that the commands are SAVEV and LOADV. The user may offset load the routine and the utility must be reloaded after the reset button is pushed.

I strongly advise the following format if you must use this technique with Basic (you really should use Basic09). Use a master module to set the maximum space reserved for variables and strings. The master module should set the two byte pointers \$1B, \$1D, and \$1F to the length of the longest submodule. This should prevent program overwrites when switching modules. The master module should do any needed FILES, PCLEAR, PMODE, or CLEAR xxx,xxxx commands and very little else. Save your pointers as the last command before running a submodule and make loading pointers the first command of the receiving module.

The way you preset the pointers depends on which listing you will use. If method 1 is used, the user must obtain the correct values for \$1B and \$1C by loading the

largest module and PEEKing the locations. Load the master module, poke the correct values into memory and save the master module. If method 2 is used, load the largest module and SAVEV; then load the master module, LOADV, and save the master module.

After the above, the master module will have the same length as the longest module. You won't see this if you LIST the program but it will use the same amount of disk space.

The ml version is in position independent code. This means it can be relocated at will. If its present load location conflicts with your system, study the source code and relocate the routine.

**Editor's Note:** Bob continues to bring us excellent programs and articles and your input is an important part of this. Let Bob know what you'd like to see in his columns. Write to him c/o Clipboard.



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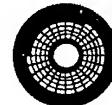
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```

00100 * UNIVERSAL CHAINER - (C) APRIL 1989 BY ROBERT GAULT
00110
00120 * THIS PROGRAM WILL SAVE THE VARIABLE POINTERS AND RELOAD THEM
00130 * PERMITTING RECOVERY OF VARIABLES AFTER NEW MODULES ARE LOADED
00140
00150 * EACH MODULE MUST USE THE SAME VARIABLE NAMES TO PASS INFO
00160 * THE FIRST MODULE RUN 'MUST' RESERVE SUFFICIENT SPACE
00170 * THIS IS DONE BY SETTING THE END OF PROGRAM POINTERS TO THE
00180 * VALUE OF THE LARGEST MODULE.
00190 ***THIS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER***

00200
00210 * THIS IS TANDY EDTASM SOURCE CODE
00220 ORG $DD00 UNUSED ROM SPACE
00230 JUMP START
00240 SAVE
00250 LDX LEAU POINTS,PCR
#$1B START OF VARIABLE POINTERS
#14 NUMBER OF BYTES IN TABLE
00260 LDB BRA EXIT
00270
00280
00290 LOAD LDA $1B
00300 CMPA POINTS,PCR
00310 BHI ERROR
00320 LEAX POINTS,PCR
LDU #$1B
00330 LDB #14
00340 EXIT JSR $A59A MOVE BYTES
00350 JMP $9F GET NEXT CHARACTER
00360
00370
00380 ERROR BSR PRINT
00390 FCC / THIS MODULE IS TOO LARGE. CALLING/
FCB $0D /MODULE MUST RESERVE MORE PROGRAM SPACE./
00400 FCB $D00
00410 FDB $AC44 OM ERROR; OUT OF MEMORY
00420 JMP
00430
00440
00450 PRINT PULS X
00460 JSR $B99C PRINT STRING
00470 LEAX 1,X
00480 TFR X,PC
00490
00500 START LDIX $C004 CREATE TWO NEW COMMANDS
00510 CMPX #$D75F
00520 LENF DSK10
00530 DATA,PCR
00540 INIT DSAVE,PCR SETUP JUMP TABLE
#4
00550 LDY
00560 LOOP2 LDD ,X++
STD ,U++
LEAV -1,Y
00570 BNE LOOP2 #2
00580 LDY ,X++
00590 BNE LOOP2 #2
00600 REDIRECT (M) AND NOR (V) TESTS
00610 LOOP3 LDY [ ,X++ ]
00620 STY [ ,X++ ]
00630 DECB BNE LOOP3

00650 LDA #$7E
00660 STA [,X++]
00670 STA [,X++]
00680 LOGO ; PRINT
00690 / UNIVERSAL CHAINER/
FCC $0D / (C) APRIL, 1989 BY ROBERT GAULT/
FCC $0D /COMMANDS SAVEV LOADV TO SAVE-LOAD VARIABLES/
FCC $D00
FDB RTS
00700
00710
00720
00730
00740
00750
00760
00770 DSK10 LEAX DATA2,PCR
00780 LBR A INIT
00790
00800 VSAVE CMPA #,V
LBEQ SAVE
#,'M
00810
00820 CMPA #,'M
BNE V$1
JMP [DSAVE,PCR]
00830
00840
00850 V$1
00860
00870 VLOAD CMPA #,V
LBEQ LOAD
#,'M
00880
00890
00900
00910
00920 V$1
JMP [DLOAD,PCR]
JMP [DLOAD,PCR]
00930
00940 DATA FDB $C9E6
00950 FDB $CF68
00960 FDB $CA4E
00970 FDB $CF01
00980 VSAVE
FDB $C9E1
FDB VLOAD
$CA49
$C9E0
$CA48
$C938
$CE8C
$C9A0
$CEE5
FDB VSAVE
$C932
$C99A
14
00990
01000
01010
01020
01030
01040 DATA2
01050
01060
01070
01080
01090
01100
01110
01120
01130
01140 POINTS
RMB
01150 DSAVE
RMB
01160 DSAVEM
RMB
01170 DLOAD
RMB
01180 DLOADM
RMB

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### RASCAN YES NO

### DS-69b YES NO

Support of 640 x 200 16 Level Grey Images	X			X
Support of 640 x 200 4 Level Grey Images	X			X
Support of 320 x 200 16 Color Images	X			X
Support of 4096 Hi-Res Color Graphics in 512K mode	X			X
Support of Multiple Image Buffers in 512K mode	X			X
Control of Contrast & Brightness via Control Knobs found on Digitizer	X			X
Professional, Easy to Use Pop-Up Menu System	X			X
Designed Exclusively to Take Advantage of the power of the Color Computer III	X			X
Built in Histogram Utility to Aid in Image Quality	X			X
Easy to use Paint and Palette editing, no need for additional Graphic editors	X			X
15 Day Full Money Back Guarantee	X			X
Interface through Joystick Ports	X			X
Requires additional cost of Y-Cable or Multi-Pak interface		X	X	

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01190	ZEND	EQU	*	= JUMP + \$17B
01200		END	START	

10 'UNIVERSAL CHAINER - (C) APRI  
L 1989 BY ROBERT GAULT  
20 'THIS PROGRAM ENABLES PASSING  
VARIABLES BETWEEN BASIC PROGRAM  
S  
30 'EACH MODULE MUST USE THE SAM  
E VARIABLE NAMES WHEN PASSING  
40 'IT IS THE USERS RESPONSIBILITY  
TO PREVENT PROGRAM OVERWRITE  
50 'LARGEST PROGRAM SHOULD SET END  
OF PROGRAM POINTERS  
60 POKE&HFFD9,0:CLS  
62 ST=&HDD00:EN=ST+&H164:EX=ST  
70 FOR M=ST TO EN:READ A\$:POKE M,  
,VAL("&H"+A\$):NEXT  
80 POKE&HFFD8,0  
90 INPUT"DRIVE # FOR SAVING 'CHAIN' ";D1:DRIVE D1:PRINT  
100 SAVEM"CHAIN",ST,EN,EX  
110 PRINT"CHAIN HAS BEEN SAVED.  
USE WITH":PRINT"LOADM'CHAIN':EXE  
C":PRINT  
112 PRINT"CHAIN LOADS AT \$DD00"  
:PRINT"IT MAY BE OFFSET LOADED."  
:PRINT:PRINT"\$17B OF RAM MUST BE  
AVAILABLE"  
120 END  
130 DATA 20, 7B, 33, 8D, 1, 5F,  
8E, 0, 1B, C6  
140 DATA E, 20, 11, 96, 1B, A1,  
8D, 1, 52, 22  
150 DATA E, 30, 8D, 1, 4C, CE,  
0, 1B, C6, E  
160 DATA BD, A5, 9A, E, 9F, 8D,  
4F, 20, 54, 48  
170 DATA 49, 53, 20, 4D, 4F, 44,  
55, 4C, 45, 20  
180 DATA 49, 53, 20, 54, 4F, 4F,  
20, 4C, 41, 52  
190 DATA 47, 45, 2E, 20, 43, 41,  
4C, 4C, 49, 4E  
200 DATA 47, D, 4D, 4F, 44, 55,  
4C, 45, 20, 4D  
210 DATA 55, 53, 54, 20, 52, 45,  
53, 45, 52, 56  
220 DATA 45, 20, 4D, 4F, 52, 45,  
20, 50, 52, 4F  
230 DATA 47, 52, 41, 4D, 20, 53,  
50, 41, 43, 45  
240 DATA 2E, D, 0, 7E, AC, 44,  
35, 10, BD, B9  
250 DATA 9C, 30, 1, 1F, 15, BE,  
C0, 4, 8C, D7  
260 DATA 5F, 10, 26, 0, 8B, 30,  
8D, 0, B2, 33  
270 DATA 8D, 0, E4, 10, 8E, 0,  
4, EC, 81, ED  
280 DATA C1, 31, 3F, 26, F8, C6,  
2, 10, AE, 81  
290 DATA 10, AF, 91, 5A, 26, F7,  
86, 7E, A7, 91  
300 DATA A7, 91, 8D, C6, 20, 55,

4E, 49, 56, 45  
310 DATA 52, 53, 41, 4C, 20, 43,  
48, 41, 49, 4E  
320 DATA 45, 52, D, 28, 43, 29,  
20, 41, 50, 52  
330 DATA 49, 4C, 2C, 20, 31, 39,  
38, 39, 20, 42  
340 DATA 59, 20, 52, 4F, 42, 45,  
52, 54, 20, 47  
350 DATA 41, 55, 4C, 54, D, 43,  
4F, 4D, 4D, 41  
360 DATA 4E, 44, 53, 20, 20, 53,  
41, 56, 45, 56  
370 DATA 20, 4C, 4F, 41, 44, 56,  
20, 20, 54, 4F  
380 DATA 20, 20, 53, 41, 56, 45,  
2D, 4C, 4F, 41  
390 DATA 44, 20, 56, 41, 52, 49,  
41, 42, 4C, 45  
400 DATA 53, D, 0, 39, 30, 8D,  
0, 3B, 16, FF  
410 DATA 72, 81, 56, 10, 27, FE,  
E3, 81, 4D, 26  
420 DATA 4, 6E, 9D, 0, 4E, 6E,  
9D, 0, 48, 81  
430 DATA 56, 10, 27, FE, DC, 81,  
4D, 26, 4, 6E  
440 DATA 9D, 0, 40, 6E, 9D, 0,  
3A, C9, E6, CF  
450 DATA 68, CA, 4E, CF, C1, F,  
19, C9, E1, F  
460 DATA 2B, CA, 49, C9, E0, CA,  
48, C9, 38, CE  
470 DATA 8C, C9, A0, CE, E5, F,  
19, C9, 33, F  
480 DATA 2B, C9, 9B, C9, 32, C9,  
9A

0 CLS:PRINT"RUNNING MASTER MODULE."  
2 PMODEO:PCLEAR1:CLEAR8000,&H7A0  
0:'FOR EXAMPLE  
4 D=PEEK(&HEB):POKE&H95A,D:'KEEP  
THE SAME DRIVE FOR ALL PROGRAMS  
5 'PREVENT MODULE BEING OVERWRITTEN  
6 POKE&H1B,86:POKE&H1D,86:POKE&H  
1F,86:POKE86+PEEK(&H1C),0  
8 DIMG(20),D\$(12)  
12 SAVEM"POINTERS",&H1B,&H28,0  
14 RUN"TEST"  
16 END  
18 THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF A MASTER  
MODULE. VALUE (86) IN LINE 6 SHOULD  
20 BE DETERMINED FROM THE LENGTH  
OF THE LARGEST SUB MODULE.  
22 ALL ARRAYS SHOULD BE DIMENSIONED  
AT THIS TIME.

99 'BREAK MODULE HERE!!!!!!

100 'THIS IS MODULE "TEST"

110 PRINT:PRINT"RUNNING MODULE '  
TEST'."

120 LOADM"POINTERS"

130 LED<>OTHEN190

132 '+' IN THE NEXT LINE IS N  
FEDED!

140 A=1:B=2:C=3:A1=3657:A\$="THIS  
+"":B\$="IS "+"":C\$="A TEST."+"

150 FORE=1TO20:G(E)=E\*3:NEXT

160 FORE=1TO12:D\$(E)=STR\$(100-E)  
:NEXT

170 SAVEM"POINTERS",&H1B,&H28,0  
180 RUN"TEST2"

190 PRINT"Z\$ =";Z\$

999 'BREAK MODULE HERE!!!!!!

1000 PRINT"RUNNING MODULE 'TEST2'  
,"

1010 LOADM"POINTERS"

1020 D=1:E=32:G=98:Z\$="THIS IS A  
SECOND TEST":' '+' IS NEEDED

1030 PRINT"A =";A,"B =";B,"C =";  
C,"A1 =";A1

1040 PRINT"A\$+B\$+C\$ =";A\$;B\$;C\$

1050 PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE":EXEC&HA1B1

1060 FORE=1TO20:PRINT"G(";E,") =  
";G(E)":NEXT

1070 FORE=1TO12:PRINT"D\$(";E,") =  
";D\$(E)":NEXT

1080 SAVEM"POINTERS",&H1B,&H28,0

1090 RUN"TEST"

1999 '!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

2000 'READERS, PLEASE SEPERATE THIS  
PROGRAM INTO THREE PARTS.

2001 'SAVE THEM ON THE SAME DISK AS  
'MASTER', 'TEST', AND 'TEST2',  
, THEN RUN 'MASTER'.

2002 'MODULES0-99, 100-999, 1000-  
1999

2003 '

2004 'AS YOU KNOW 'RUN' WIPES OUT  
ALL VARIABLES NORMALLY

2005 \*\*\*\*\*

2006 'REPEAT THIS DEMO WITH ML C  
HAIN INSTALLED

2007 'REPLACE ALL SAVEM AND LOAD  
M CALLS WITH SAVEV AND LOADV

2008 'EX. 12 SAVEV

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prices for overseas orders.

# Product Reviews

## Review Crew

Start OS-9 by Paul K. Ward  
Kenneth-Leigh Enterprises  
1840 Biltmore St. N.W. Suite 10  
Washington DC 20009

Book Type : Guide to OS9 Level 2 for the  
Coco 3  
Requires : Coco 3, OS9 Level 2  
Price : \$32.95

By Randy Krippner & Bill Lawrence

A lot of books for the Color Computer have come and gone since Tandy first introduced the original battleship gray, chicklet keyboard Coco I. You'd be surprised by the variety of Color Computer books that you can find while browsing through the computer section of a library, at garage sales or swap meets. Most disappeared from view a long time ago, and with good reason. It takes a great deal of skill, talent and knowledge to write a truly good instructional book, and very few writers have that kind of ability. Paul K. Ward is one of those few.

Start OS-9 is subtitled "An enjoyable, hands-on guide to OS-9 Level 2 on the Color Computer 3", and that pretty much sums up exactly what this book is. You could also call it "Around the OS9 World in 14 Days" with side trips A through H. These fourteen days of practice and tutorials can actually make you OS9 literate in just two weeks. No you won't have to lock yourself behind the door and have your meals slid in underneath. A couple of hours everyday and in two weeks Paul Ward will have you yapping happily about Configs, boot files, root directories, Xmodes, Chx, Chd, Dir, Sys and a ton of other stuff - and it will all make sense!

You won't find useless program listings, poorly organized little tidbits of information you have to dig for, or cryptic references to OS9 utilities and patches that have to be purchased or downloaded from one of the on-line information services. What you will find is a cleanly written, wonderfully organized tutorial that will guide you safely and surely through the fabulous world of OS9.

This book will guide you step by step through OS9. After a complete and easy to understand introduction to OS9 basics, you are taken on a hands-on tutorial that will painlessly guide you on your journey.

The book covers a wide variety of topics, ranging from how to boot up OS9 to configuring OS9 to suit your own specific needs. Only after thoroughly covering the basics does the author go on to more complex topics, such as generating custom boot disks with OS9Gen so you can add device drivers /descriptors to our OS9 boot list so you can add devices such as RAM disks to your OS9 system. And along the way you'll also learn about the mysterious DSAVE function, procedure files, multi-tasking and I/O redirection.

This may sound as if it gets pretty complicated, but it really isn't. The author takes you along one step at a time, following a logical progression, so that you are never suddenly presented with material you aren't prepared for. This is one of the best organized tutorials I've ever seen.

And as if that isn't enough, included with the book is a disk full of extremely useful OS9 utilities written by Stephen Goldberg. The utilities include a sort routine, grep (a function borrowed from UNIX which lets you search a file for a specific item) and several others. The disk alone is worth the price of the volume just for these debugged routines. You'll also get information Rainbow and Clipboard and a free startup on Delphi. Marty Goodman, Bill Brady, Dale Puckett and Stephen Goldberg all contribute in the Appendices section and that makes "Start" even better.

Start OS-9 is the best introductory text on OS9 I have seen. If you want to learn how to use this powerful operating system, this is THE book to start with. Highly recommended.

PBook V1.0  
Brian Stretch  
472 Lawson  
Saline, MI 48176-1544

Pgm Type : Phone book/Mailing list data base

continued on 28

continued from 27

Requires : Coco 3, OS9 Level 2, 80 col.  
display  
Price : 19.95

Reviewed by Donald Hicks

Pbook is a database written in Basic09. It is intended to be used by BBS sysops and those who do a good deal of telecommunications. You can use it to dial numbers with an auto-dialing modem, print mailing lists or labels and print sorted lists (such as just those who are sysops or all after a certain date). Bubble sorts of the whole database by name, phone number or zip code may be run. It is well done and has a very professional appearance.

The data entry operation is done with a screen typical of databases in layout. It is designed for an 80-column window. In addition to the usual name, address and phone numbers data; fields are provided for user ID number, password, alias, computer, hard disk, last call date, node number, baud rate and your sex and birthdate. To aid in dialing; the country, prefix and postfix are provided for. So, when you find the record, a complete file is presented. A keypress will dial them up anywhere in the world (after answering the prompt for voice/data, of course). And it is fast. Pressing the U key instantly sets the "last call" field to system time.

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This is freeware. If you cannot find it on your favorite commercial service, the author's own Falcons Lair BBS (313) 429-2150) will provide the latest version. Or send him some bucks for a disk and complete documentation at the address above.

### Multi Menu

Alpha Software Technologies  
P.O. Box 16522  
Hattiesburg MS 39402  
(601) 266-2773

Pgm. Type : Utility for defining Multi-Vue menus

Requires : 512K Coco 3, OS9 Level 2  
Price : \$19.95

Reviewed by Donald Hicks

Like all of the Alpha programs that I've seen, it is as near bullet-proof as any program can be. It is user friendly, reasonably priced and it performs as specified. Best of all; it allows the Multi-Vue beginner and non-programmer to customize the system.

The success of Apple's Macintosh is due to the consistent "look and feel" across all of the applications running on it. Multi-Vue is the Microware (and Tandy)

continued on 29

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answer for providing CoCo folks with the same thing. There are no icons in the Multi-Menu process; it is straight text. It asks you questions and generates pull-down menus based on your answers. This lets you run programs and utilities which the standard system is not geared for. It is very easy to use and works great. But it does not link a program to an icon as Multi-Vue does.

Now, all this does not mean that you don't need it. If you are not an OS-9 "power user" or a programmer, then you need it! Shell+, Gshell+, DataMod, CmdGen and other hacker written software will enable them to do many of the same things that MultiMenu does. But they all require some expertise to use. If you were able to get Multi-Vue up and running and can use the standard utilities from the OS-9 command line, then you can use MultiMenu to make Multi-Vue really fly.

There is an icon for MultiMenu which will also appear over the names of the menu files which you create with it. When you double click on the icon, you will be prompted for a menu file name and the number of menus to create. A new window will be opened and the file created. Now you enter the name of the first menu and the name of the first option to appear on that menu. At this point you will enter the commands (up to 10) that you want executed when the option is selected. You enter the commands just like you would from the OS-9 prompt. In fact, a prompt will appear for each line - just like it does when the OS-9 shell is waiting for your command.

When you have entered all of the menu and option names and all of the commands for each option, you will have created a file which will produce a window with menu names across the top bar. When you click on a menu name, the menu appears and you select an option. As you click on the option, all the commands entered for it will be executed just as if it were a procedure file to be executed by the OS-9 shell. Better yet, you may use a prompt and input from the user in the commands. This is a very powerful capability that allows you to run software that does not work from an AIF file or to run a whole series of OS-9 commands. If you haven't already given the name of your menu file the ".mnu" suffix, rename it so that it will have the MultiMenu icon when it appears on your screen.

You might use MultiMenu to create a window with menus such as Games, Utilities and Spreadsheets for programs. Or use it to execute complex pipes and other combinations of utilities for which the proper syntax and options might be difficult to remember. It does it all.

FONTGEN  
JR & JR Softstuff  
P.O. Box 118  
Lompoc CA 93438  
(805)735-3889

Pgm. Type : Alternate CoCo3 font software &  
editor  
Requires : 128K CoCo3 + disk  
Price : \$19.95 + \$3 S/H (reduced from  
\$24.95)

Reviewed by: Donald Ricketts

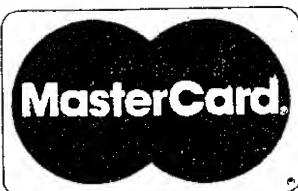
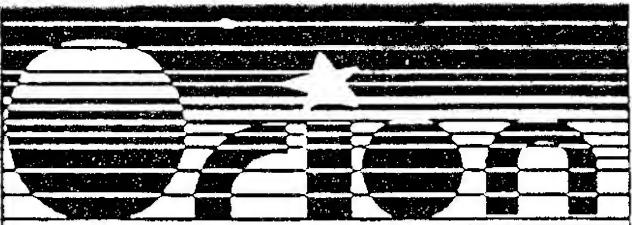
You've drawn a great HSCREEN picture which you want to add some text to, or written a really neat program on your CoCo3 that uses one of the HSCREEN modes and HPRINT text. Unfortunately, Tandy put a pretty plain font in their ROM so titling and text isn't very impressive. JR & JR Sofstuff comes to the rescue with their FONTGEN program disk. Not only can you use many provided fonts for your HPRINT text, but you can make and save your own if you wish! The FONTGEN package also includes numerous icons and borders, again with the ability to edit and save your own.

The program disk is chock full of programs, subroutines and fonts. The disk is not copy-protected and it goes without saying you should make a backup for actual use, putting the original in a safe place.

First I'll deal with the font editor, FONTGEN.BIN. You LOADM and EXEC the program, which comes up with a colorful screen containing a menu, character editing grid, font display and palette display. Choosing the (F)ont option gives you another menu of choices and puts you in the character editing mode. The program boots up with the standard character set in memory. At this point you could load in another font to edit, edit the current font, save the font, etc. I will only touch upon the options available since this is a review and not a user's manual.

Erase will wipe out the current character in the editing grid so you can start from scratch if you wish. The Invert function makes a "negative" of the current character. Copy allows you to copy the current character to any other position in the font. Rotate allows you to shift the entire character in the 8 X 8 editing grid up and down or left and right, one pixel at a time. The Mirror function can be used to either make a mirror image (backward) version of the character or to flip it upside down. The Load option is pretty obvious. You can load and save fonts from/ to drives 0 through 3, which you choose at the time of the load or save. When loading, you are presented with a directory of the available fonts on the disk you chose, which you scroll up and down through with the arrow keys. Pressing ENTER loads the high-lighted font. When saving a font, you

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are prompted for a filename. Be careful - the program does not check to see if that file-name already exists.

Back at the first menu was a palette command. What this does is allows you to alter the colors displayed in your BASIC program very easily. You alter the colors in the "color bar" then choose the Save option. It will save a BASIC subroutine to your disk that you can later merge with your original BASIC program. You would then use a GOSUB in your program to call the altered palette codes. The beauty of having this ability in FONTGEN is that you can physically see the colors you are working with instead of what I usually do with trial and error.

Getting back to the main purpose of FONT-GEN, once you have edited and saved a font, or chosen one available on the program disk, the only thing you have to do to use a different font (standard size) in the HPRINT mode is to LOADM the desired font! There is even a machine language subroutine provided that will allow you to load FOUR different fonts into memory, then use the USR function to pass whichever font you wish into BASIC's HPRINT buffer. This way you only have to load the fonts once, then pick the one you want, when you want, from within your BASIC program. Very versatile indeed!

## BOWLING LEAGUE SECRETARY • 1986



Reviewed  
Sept. 1986 April 1987  
Pg 141 Pg 140

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Since icons, borders and large fonts are bigger than standard characters and can't be HPRINTed directly, BASIC subroutines are provided to "trick" your program into printing them, using the HPRINT command.

All in all, FONTGEN is a very nice, easy to use program. The more I use it, the more fun it is. It would have been nice to see a utility which would allow the loading of other fonts, such as from CoCo Max III, Colormax, Max-10, etc., but since most of these fonts are not standard size, I imagine it would have really been too much effort, considering the low price of FONTGEN. JR & JR Softstuff seems eager to hear all consumer feedback, including criticism, to make their product better. Their FONTGEN is a gem and I recommend it very highly to anyone wanting to add some variety and spice to their own BASIC programs using the HPRINT command. To top it off, JR & JR has dropped their price 20% to \$19.95, well worth every penny.

Bowling League Secretary Ver. 1.1.2  
**TOMELA\*CO**

P.O. Box 2162  
Doylestown, PA 18901-2162

Pgm. Type: Bowling league database  
Requires : 32K Coco, 1 drive, Gemini 10x  
printer or equivalent  
Price : \$49.95

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See Review 'Rainbow' 2/89

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press it occasionally receives, is one which millions of people enjoy. However, maintaining statistics can become more than a bit tedious. The secretary of the league must keep statistics not only on the individual teams in the league, but also for the individual players in each team. The secretary must be able to quickly answer questions about averages, high and low scores, team standings, etc. And the secretary must also be able to back up those figures with the actual scores from the games in question in case there is a dispute. Needless to say, this can result in an enormous amount of paper work and tedious calculations.

Bowling League Secretary is a special purpose data base for the Coco designed to eliminate the tedious calculations, help maintain records, and provide a variety of statistics reports for league secretaries.

After initially installing BLS, a process in which you define the league information, team information, and enter the players, using BLS is a breeze. It's simply a matter of entering the players' scores for each week as necessary. BLS can handle handicap scores and "blind" scores, in case a particular player misses a game.

You then enter the team numbers of each pair of opposing teams. After this is done, the program recalculates all statistics as necessary, and you're all done. All you have to do now is print out the reports.

Team standings, individual high scores, team high scores, individual averages, team data listings and player data listings are the reports provided by the program.

The program can handle approximately 100 bowlers in a 36 week season. If you're in a large league, you can split the file by storing each half of the season on separate disks.

Bowling League Secretary is easy to use and largely self prompting. Just follow the instructions on the screen. It ought to make life a lot easier for anyone who has to maintain league statistics. The documentation is short, easy to understand and fully explains the operation of the program. You should have no trouble being up and running with Bowling League Secretary within a few minutes of receiving the software.

Although printer codes to do italics, double width printing and other special effects are hard coded into the program, the author provides a complete listing of where the printer codes are located in the program and what each does, so it should be easy to modify the program to work with other types of printers if you don't have a Gemini type printer. A final nice touch on a well done program.



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# CoCo 'N Amateur Radio

Jerry Murphy K8YUW

Ted and I were in the Tandy Real Time Conference on GENie a few nights ago, when he asked me to describe for him what I had my Coco 3's doing for Ham Radio. "It's the common, garden variety ham shack", I replied. "Pretty much what most hams with all-band, most-mode capability probably have. That means HF, VHF and UHF radios, with Voice, CW, RTTY, AMTOR, PACKET, and FAX; no blinking light or semaphore, but nearly any other means of communicating to most places on and near earth." Ted seemed a lot more impressed than I am, and asked me to describe it for you, with emphasis on how the Coco 3 relates to all of this. Not so easy a task, methinks, but I'll try, and hope it is interesting to at least a few of you. I hasten to add this not the collection of equipment you want to put together in one fell swoop, unless you have just hit the lottery... this took me nearly 30 years to bring together, one piece at a time, with upgrades and used equipment swapfests all along the way.

A "ham shack" can consist of something as simple as a hand-held VHF transceiver (transmitter & receiver), or be a large building full of all sorts of exotic electronics. Mine is somewhere in between. In reality, I have 5 different "stations", all assembled into one "shack". A Coco 3, using OS-9 Level 2, plays at least a minor role in each except for the mobile station, where I plan use a Tandy Model 100 for packet radio.

The cornerstone of it all is the HF position, built around a Kenwood 440 SA/T transceiver, with 1000 watt amplifier, capable of working the world and some near earth stations, with many "modes". I'm conservative to the point where I use only a few Voice, Morse Code (CW), and several of the Radio Teletype (RTTY) modes, including Baudot, AMTOR modes ARQ and FEC, Packet, and facsimile (FAX). Except for the voice and CW modes, the rest require I use a computer and data controller interface. I restrict my operating to communications in the Public Interest, Convenience or Necessity, to use the FCC phraseology. Further restricting that, I focus my attention on Tropical Meteorology and its impact on lives and property. Along with Kevin

Pittsinger, local OS-9 guru, I'm working on a program to automatically control the receiver during unattended hours; this is still months away from being ready to use.

At the same time, the VHF (145 MHz) station is monitoring packets of data flowing between and among the many local ham radio operators here in Northeast Ohio; some of this is weather-related, hence my interest. This is digital, of course, and requires a computer terminal and data controller interface. We call that a Terminal Node Controller (TNC).

A separate radio has both VHF and UHF capabilities, using voice, with Frequency Modulation (FM). I could use this station for packet as well, but choose to use it more as an intercom with other local amateurs. There are similar capabilities in my truck, and I have been trying to put together a mobile packet station, centered on my Model 100.

My fifth communications station isn't really a ham station, but is commonly found in most of them. Simply stated, it's a computer with a modem. But you cannot call a Coco 3, with 40 Megs on line, with 4 windows on-line, with a pair of 80-track drives, capable of hosting other terminals, anything "simple". The missing ingredient, a Hayes 9600 bps modem, is on order; for the moment, I suffer along with a 1200 bps modem. This system is used to collect and disburse information by telephone line, some of which comes from, or goes to, the other Coco 3, (60 Meg, two 40-trackers and a 3.5" drive), where it communicates with the world by amateur radio.

Also in the shack, on line, is a Tandy 6000 XENIX machine I'm trying to learn more about and a Tandy Model 4 which I use for most "normal" (?) computing. On the shelves, I also have a Coco 2, Model 1, Model 2, GMX Ghost and a Motorola Exorset.

Some day, I'll describe all of this to you, but Ted is in a hurry for this copy right now. Let him know if you have any specific questions.

Strange that I should use my \$9 cal-

CoCo 'N Amateur Radio continued on 37

# Painless OS9

Randy Krippner

Sometimes I get carried away, and that is what happened when I planned the column that was supposed to appear this month. As the kind people who proof read the rough draft of the column pointed out, the material I was dealing with in the column I had planned was anything but "painless." So I've filed that column away for a future issue and we'll proceed at a more sedate pace.

One very basic part of OS9 that we've used but haven't really taken a close look at yet is the shell. The shell is an extremely important part of OS9, because it is through the shell that we control what OS9 does.

The shell is an OS9 program that reads and interprets the commands you type at the keyboard. Whenever you see the OS9: prompt on the screen, it means the shell is waiting for you to enter a command. The shell takes the command you enter, scans it to see what needs to be done, and then handles the execution of the command.

When you type in a command at the OS9: prompt, the shell looks for three things:

1. A built in command, the name of a procedure file or the name of a program.

2. Parameters that are to be passed to the program or function that you wish to be executed.

3. Execution modifiers which tell OS9 to change the way it normally executes a program.

Take a look at this line:

```
backup /d0 /d1 #56k <ENTER>
```

This is a typical OS9 command that shows examples of all three of the above mentioned elements.

The word "backup" is, of course, the name of the OS9 utility program that makes backup copies of a disk.

The "/d0" and "/d1" are parameters to be passed to the Backup program; instructions that tell Backup exactly what to do. In this case, we've told Backup we want to make a backup copy of the disk in drive 0

35

on the disk in drive 1.

Finally, the "#56k" part of the line is an execution modifier. This modifier tells OS9 to give the Backup program 56K of RAM to use while it is in operation. OS9 is very careful about allocating memory. It normally gives programs the absolute minimum of memory they need. By giving Backup 56K of RAM, you can speed up the Backup program enormously because it has a much larger buffer for storing data during the backup process.

Other execution modifiers include those for I/O redirection, which we looked at in the last issue of CCM, and the ampersand (&) which tells OS9 it should execute the command or program concurrently, or at the same time other programs are running.

Yes, under OS9 your Coco can do more than one thing at the same time. We'll take a closer look at multitasking, which means running more than one task or program at the same time, in a future column, but here's a brief look at what it does.

The classic example of concurrent execution uses the printer, so let's give it a whirl. Boot up OS9. Make sure your printer is turned on and that your baud rate is set correctly. (Remember how to use Xmode to change your printer baud rate?) Now type this line:

```
list /d0/sys/errmsg >/p& <ENTER>
```

Right after you type the line and press ENTER, you should see this:

```
&004  
OS9:
```

The actual number that appears on your screen may not be &004. It doesn't matter.

Now, while your printer is churning away printing out the error message text file in your SYS directory, you'll find that you can still type OS9 commands and have them executed, even while the printer is still working.

What just happened is this: By adding the & symbol to the end of the command, you told OS9 to start a new shell, a "child"

Painless OS9 continued on 36

process of the original shell, and to run it at the same time as the original shell. This new shell takes over the business of actually listing the error message file to the printer, while the original shell is still available for you to use to type OS9 commands, run programs, etc.

So while this new shell, or process, is taking care of the printing, you're free to go back to work at the keyboard, doing whatever you want to do. When the list is done, the child process, the new shell that was doing the printing, terminates automatically.

The shell has another extremely useful ability; it can accept commands from disk files, not just from the keyboard. If you have a complicated task to perform that requires many different commands, there is no need to sit at the keyboard and type them all in one at a time. Just put the list of commands in a text file, called a procedure file, created with Build, Edit or some other text editor, and when you want the task to be performed, just type the name of the file containing the list of commands at the OS9: prompt.

When you type something at the OS9: prompt, the shell goes through a rather interesting process to figure out what you want it to do.

Painless OS9 continued on 37

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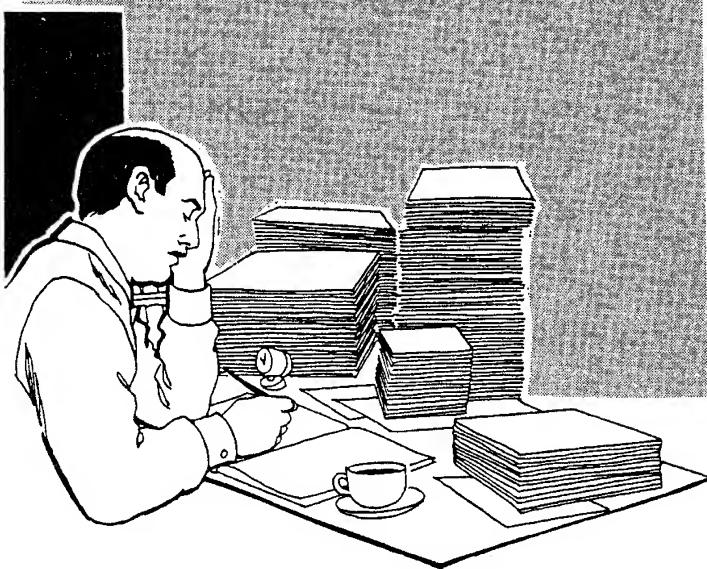


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First, it checks to see if what you typed is one of the commands that is already built into the shell, like CHD or CHX.

If it isn't a built in command, it looks at all of the various programs already loaded into the computer's memory. If it finds a program with the same name as the one you typed it, it will try to execute it.

The shell doesn't stop there, though. If what you typed is not the name of a program already in memory, it checks your current execution directory, usually CMDS, to see if it is a program located there. If it is, the shell will load it and execute it.

If it is not any of these, the shell assumes that you typed the name of a procedure file containing a list of commands you want executed. It goes to your current data directory and looks for a text file by the name you typed. If it finds it, it opens the file, reads in the commands you have stored in the file, and executes them.

Let's build a procedure file of our own and see what happens. We'll use the OS9 BUILD utility, which takes anything you type at the keyboard and places it into a disk file. Start by typing this:

```
build Do_Free<ENTER>
```

After you type this line, a question mark will appear on the screen. This means BUILD is ready to accept what you type and place it in a disk file called Do\_Free. Now type the following lines:

```
free /d0<ENTER>
mfree<ENTER>
<ENTER>
```

Pressing ENTER by itself on the third line tells BUILD that you're done typing and to close the file.

You can now LIST Do\_Free to make sure the two lines are there. When the OS9: prompt appears, type this:

```
do_free<ENTER>
```

The shell will read the Do\_Free file and execute the two commands it finds there just as if you had typed them from the keyboard. First it will execute the FREE function, telling you how much space is available on the disk in drive 0. Immediately afterwards, it will execute the MFREE function, telling you how much free memory is available.

Any OS9: command can be executed from within a procedure file in this way, even a program can be executed like this. This gives OS9 a great deal of power. You can have it execute a whole series of complicated operations by simply typing the name of the text file in which you have a

list of the commands. It can be a real time saver.

Before we wrap things up for this month, there is one other OS9 function you should know about, Help. Help will display the use and syntax of various OS9 commands. If you're ever confused about how a particular OS9 function works, just type:

```
help [command name]<ENTER>
```

The help function will then provide a brief description of the command you specified and the way the command is used. (Note that you must have the Helpmsg file in your SYS directory for Help to work.)

That's about it for this time. Keep those cards and letters coming. You can reach me at:

Randy Krippner  
1014 W. Hwy. 114, Lot 29,  
Hilbert WI.

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*Editors Note: Mike Dooley's regular "CoCo 'N Amateur Radio Column" will return in our anniversary edition in September. Mike will feature a column on building your own RS-232 pak. In addition we are in contact with yet another CoCo Ham in Alabama. If he agrees we will have another source for good solid information for those already are CoCo Hams and those just getting interested.*



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# C.C.B.M.S. IV



Jim DeStefano

(Note: This article refers to a series of Business Management programs published in CoCo Clipboard Magazine beginning with the Jan '89 issue. It is not the policy of CCM to "bait" new subscribers into purchasing back issues, however it would be impossible to print the series of programs in one issue. Back issues of the magazine are available by calling (716) 679-0126 or see the back issue order page.

Since we can not be responsible for the way the programs in this series are used CoCo Clipboard and/or the program contributors can not be held responsible for the results of using the programs.)

Ring the bells and blow the whistles throughout the land, there is good news! CCBMS's accounting modules are being designed by a CPA, and it & won't be "Double Entry". For those lucky enough to not know what double entry accounting is, it is what causes comments like, 'I don't know what really happened to Junior. He was always a good student in high school, but that first semester at State U. just turned him against education' or 'Mister (customer) please excuse George today, its the end of the month and he was working on the books all night' or 'Oh I don't get involved with that, I just go through all my receipts in a shoe box and let my accountant figure it out' and at another time, "Boy I'm in the wrong business. How much does your accountant charge you?" Fret no more, relief is on the way.

The objective of the CCBMS package is to let the small business owner "know where he is at", at all times and to do the grunt work for the account. Won't that be a joy to all concerned.

Due to the redesign of the accounting code, the promised Accounts Receivable Module, this article concentrates on cleaning up some code; adding a "sometimes" missing line, a repeating backspace key and the ability to print a sales receipt for the POS businesses, and shows a change to allow a negative dollar value to be entered in the Sales Order; which is a form of a credit for the POS business.

But first, I want to thank all that have expressed interest in CCBMS. It seems to have struck a responsive cord with two

groups; those that know there are benefits to putting their business on computer and those that want to see more than the normal fair in BASIC code.

Even after putting the low and high speed pokes before and after all disk I/Os, Roxanne Brown was still experiencing trouble getting the program to RUN or SAVE properly. Maybe someone can offer some advise. On the first writing, disk I/O was done in the high speed mode. That caused a lot of people trouble. Two cures were offered. Get RGB-DOS which cures the CoCo's bug or insert the low and high speed pokes. That seems to have cured everyone's problem except for Roxanne's. She reports, after much teeth mashing, things didn't work right until she changed all the high speed pokes to low speed pokes. That indicates to me that her CoCo just doesn't run properly in the high mode. Anyone have any other ideas?

CODE CLEAN UP: The method of using "pointers" or arrays, to build a file from data in another file was explained in a previous article. I also said I was experimenting with the INSTR statement to accomplish the action. However, we've found the more Sales Orders entered the crazier things got. It all became too much for my head. The following code change has worked flawlessly. To get better pointer action in "SLORNT.BAS":

- Delete lines 5060 thru 5110. &(Clip Disk subscribers, if there is room on the disk, it will have copies of both "SLORNT" and "CSFLMT" revised per this article. If there is not room, be sure to delete these lines and just merge in the lines that are on the disk.)

- Change line 5041 to:

```
5041 IF I$="E" OR I$="e" THEN338
 0 ELSE I1=1:F$=""":LOCATE9,22:PRI
  NTS$" - Which Line ?"TS$TS$
  ;:X1=39:X2=39:GOSUB100:C=VAL(F$)
  :IF C<1 OR C>12 THEN5042 ELSE IF
    LE$(C)="" THEN5042 ELSE Y2=C+9:
    Y1=Y2:GOTO3250
```

CCBMS continued on 40

```
+1))=0 THEN N9040 ELSE NB$(1)=STR$  
(LOF(3)+1):RETURN'***
```

- Add the following lines:

```
5060 GOSUB1110:GOSUB1120:GOSUB11  
30:CLOSE2:IF I1=0 THEN N5080 ELSE  
I1=0:FOR X=1 TO 12:SR=VAL(RN$(X)  
):RN$(1)=RN$(X):LE$(1)=LE$(X):I  
N$(1)=IN$(X):DS$(1)=DS$(X):QT$(1  
)=QT$(X):UT$(1)=UT$(X):DU$(1)=DU  
$(X):ED$(1)=ED$(X):NB$(1)=NB$(X)  
:GOSUB1210'*** Change  
5070 GOSUB1220:GOSUB1230:IF LE$(  
X+1)="" THEN N9040 ELSE NEXT:GOTO9  
040'*** Change  
5080 FOR X=1 TO 12:IF VAL(NB$(X)  
)<>0 THEN NEXT'*** Add, find las  
t old record  
5090 NB$(1)=STR$(LOF(3)+1):RN$(1  
)=RN$:GOSUB5110'Add, reset point  
er in old last record  
5100 X=X+1:RN$(1)=STR$(LOF(3)+1)  
:IF VAL(LE$(X+1))=0 THEN NB$(1)=  
"0":GOSUB5110:GOTO5100:STOP ELSE  
NB$(1)=STR $(LOF(3)+2):GOSUB511  
0:GOTO5100:STOP'Add, set next re  
cord number  
5110 SR=VAL(RN$(1)):LE$(1)=LE$(X  
):IN$(1)=IN$(X):DS$(1)=DS$(X):QT  
$(1)=QT$(X):UT$(1)=UT$(X):DU$(1)  
=DU$(X):ED$(1)=ED$(X):GOSUB1210:  
GOSUB1220:GOSUB1230:IF VAL(LE$(X
```

-Add a line

```
7081 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"  
";:ATTR0,0,U:PRINT"CHANGE";:ATTR0,0:PRINT":  
":PRINT:PRINT"
```

-As written, the program will allow the user to change any":PRINTS\$;"previously entered item line on a given Sales Order. It also ":PRINTS\$;"allows"; 7082 PRINT" lines to be added to previously written Sales Orders."":PRINTS\$;"However, do not make a change and an add in the same operation."":PRINTS\$;"More than one line can be worked with in one operation, but not":PRINTS\$;"change and add at the"; 7083 PRINT" time."":GOSUB7998

Please read and heed these last three added lines. If there is anyone that would sort that action out and send in code that corrects the problem, we'll revise the program per the best solution, with credit to the writer.

**ADD A MISSING LINE:** The following line seems to have been omitted somewhere along the way. If your program doesn't have it, please add it:

```
3150 GOSUB280:IF FG=1 THEN270
```

CCBMS continued on 41

## THE RGB HARD DISK

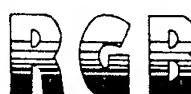
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A REPEATING BACKSPACE KEY: Another request by Roxanne. Sometimes the mind works strangely. While writing the first draft of the program, causing the keys to repeat was considered and rejected. In BASIC, often key-repeat causes slow input, and therefore "dropped" keys. Couldn't have that. When Roxanne suggested key repeat, I rejected it out of hand. However last night I was looking at the code and realized the way it is written, a repeat backspace key would have no effect on input speed.

It worked so well the code had to be written so the action is less direct than it could be. It was too fast! (If you're interested in the detail of how it works, check out *CoCo Clipboard Nov. '88*, page 20.)

The drill to get it working is the same in lines 80 and 120. Note the POKE 343,255 in line 80 below. Put the poke in the same place in line 120.

While your at it, load "CSFLMT" and put the poke in its lines 80, 120 and 180.

```
80 IF LEN(F$)=0 THEN SOUND50,1:GOTO50 ELSE
F$=LEFT$(F$,LEN(F$)-1):LOCATEX2,Y1:PRINTF$;
STRING$(LN(1)-LEN(F$),
),46);:X1=X1-1:POKE343,255:GOTO50
```

SALES ORDER PRINTOUT (POS RECEIPT): As stated in an earlier article, one premise of the package is a design based on the normal paper the small business operator uses everyday. That is, the program displays, forms, look just like normal paper forms. That makes the package familiar, and therefore easier to use. The CoCo-3 character set has a character that works fine as a vertical line; decimal 124. The best the -2 has is a "!" or "I"; less then desirable.

In addition my printer, a Brother 1724L, produces a solid vertical line when it gets the 124 code. Works out fine for me, but your printer might not be so accommodating. If your receipt print out looks strange, check out your printer instruction book. Look for a character code that will produce a vertical line. I just checked my Gemini-10X manual and found it doesn't show the characters.

In such a case I'd write a little program that would print all the characters the printer can produce. Something like, 10 FOR X=1 TO 255:PRINT#-2,CHR\$(X);:NEXTX Normally there are all kinds of possibilities; more than one character set, ability to design your own characters, etc. The point is, in most every case, there is no need to think about getting another printer. If you have trouble, send me your instruction book and I'll try to come up with a solution.

Once the code you want to use has been determined, put it in line 6200 by adding to the beginning of the line, PI\$=CHR\$(n):

The n is your code number. Don't forget to change the value back in line 6280 by adding, PI\$=CHR\$(124): or the screen display of any form will look strange.

While on the subject of printer action, the program makes no attempt to get the best printer speed with a BAUD rate poke; different printers can handle different maximum rates. Therefore the CoCo has been left to its normal creepy slow 600 BAUD. Again, line 6200 is the place to put a higher speed BAUD rate poke.

At any rate, to get a print out of a sales order after it is entered add the following lines:

```
3407 SOUND225,1:LOCATE25,22:PRIN
T">>> Print RECEIPT ?, (N/Y)
"TS$;:X1=52:GOSUB200:IF I$="Y" O
R I$="y" THEN6200
6200 POKE65496,0:P=-2:CLS:PRINT#
P,"C.C.B.M.S.":STRING$(16,32);"B
ROWN'S SECRETARIAL SERVICES":STR
ING$(17,32);"- Letters":PRINT#P
,STRING$(33,32)"27 Maple Avenue"
;STRING$(22,32);"- Resumes"
6210 PRINT#P,STRING$(28,32);"Fra
nklinville, NY 14737":STRING$(1
7,32);"- Reports":PRINT#P,STRIN
G$(33,32);"(716) 676-9965":STRI
NG$(21,32);"- Research":PRINT#P:
PRINT#P:PRINT#P
6220 PRINT#P," ";CS$;STRING$(27,
32);"Sales Order#": SO$(1):PRINT
#P," "FL$;STRING$(40,32);"Date:
";DT$:PRINT#P," ";TR$;STRING$(37
,32);"Cus PO#": CP$:PRINT#P," ";
CT$", "TT$" "ZP$;STRING$(35,32)
;"TA#": "TA$:PRINT#P," ";CN$"
>>> "CM$" <<<;
6230 PRINT#P:PRINT#P,STRING$(80,
45):PRINT#P,"LN "PI$" ITEM # "
PI$" DESCRIPTION
"PI$" QTY-UNIT "PI$" $$/UNIT
"PI$" EXTE$ $$ ":PRINT#P,STRING
$(80,45)'*** ;:C=1:Y1=10:Y2=10
6240 FOR X=1 TO 12:A$=" " +LE$(X
):B$=" " +IN$(X):C$=DS$(X)
+STRING$(30,32)::D$=UT$(X)+" ":
PRINT#P,RIGHT$(A$,2);";PI$;" "
;RIGHT$(B$,8);";PI$;" ";LEFT$(C$,
30);";PI$;" ";PRINT#P,USI
NG"####";VAL(QT$(X));:PRINT#P,
";
6250 PRINT#P,LEFT$(D$,2);";P
I$;:PRINT#P,USING"####.##";VAL(
DU$(X));:PRINT#P," ";PI$;" ";PR
INT#P,USING"####.##";VAL(ED$(X))
:IF LE$(X+1)>" " THEN NEXTX ELSE
Y=X+1
6260 IF X=>12 THEN6270 ELSE FOR
X=Y TO 12:PRINT#P," ";PI$"
"PI$TS$TS$TS$" "PI$TS$" "
PI$" "PI$":NEXTX
6270 PRINT#P,STRING$(67,32);"TAX
";:PRINT#P,USING"####.##";(.0
1*VAL(TX$(1)))*VAL(SU$(1)):PRINT
```

```
#P,STRING$(34,32);"- THANK YOU -
";STRING$(18,32);"TOTAL ";:PRINT
#P,USING"#####.#";VAL(GT$(1)):P
RINT#P
6280 SOUND225,1:POKE65497,0:GOTO
3410
```

ALLOW NEGATIVE DOLLARS IN A SALES ORDER,  
(A POS Credit.):

- In line 3350, near the beginning, after  
".", insert "+-"
- In line 100, near the end, just in front  
of :GOTO100, insert ,100

Last, record all the changes. Change  
line 3 to read Rev 1.1.4 and add the  
following lines:

```
12031 *** 1.0.2, Upgrade CHANGE
and ADD a record mode. Delete l
ines 5060 thru 5080. Add lines 5
060,5070,5080,5090,5100 and 5110
. Add warning to HINTS, don't do
Change and Add in the same
12032 'operation. Lines 7081 th
ru 7083.
12033 *** 1.0.3, Allow negative
dollars to be entered in the sa
les order, a credit. Line 100,
add [,100] just before [:GOTO10
0]. Line 3350 add [+"-"] just a
fter ["."]. Line 3, change the
2 to 3.
12034 *** 1.1.3, Add Sales Orde
r Printout. Change line 3. Add
lines 3407 and 6200 thru 6280.
12035 *** 1.1.4, Add repeat abi
lity to backspace key.
```

Lines 80 and 120 end with a GO TO  
statement. Just in front of both state
ments, insert POKE334,255: (Of course  
change line 3.).

Load "CSFLMT.BAS" and change line 3 to  
read Rev 1.0.2 and the following:

```
12031 *** 1.0.2, Add repeating backspace
key; lines 80, 120 and 180; the POKE.
```

That's it for this offering. Those that  
are waiting to hear about the previously  
promised tests of what I call CoCo net
working, a method involving a hard disk and  
the SCSI protocol. I just haven't had time  
to work on the record locking aspect, all  
else has still not revealed a problem. If  
the A/R module writes quickly, I'll have  
time to make the tests in time for the next  
issue. And again, if you have any ideas,  
questions or comments; or would like to  
contribute some programming time, write and  
let us know what is on your mind. Thanks  
for all the encouragement. I really helps  
at 2 AM.

**Editors Note:** Jim has put in a lot of hours  
into CCBMS and so have the network of sub
scribers who have mailed in their sug
gestions and helps. We'd like to invite you  
to join in this project. If you are using  
your CoCo to run a business or are even  
thinking about doing so then I'd encourage  
you to write to Jim, c/o CoCo Clipboard  
Magazine. Let us know what you think would  
be helpful and what you need to run your  
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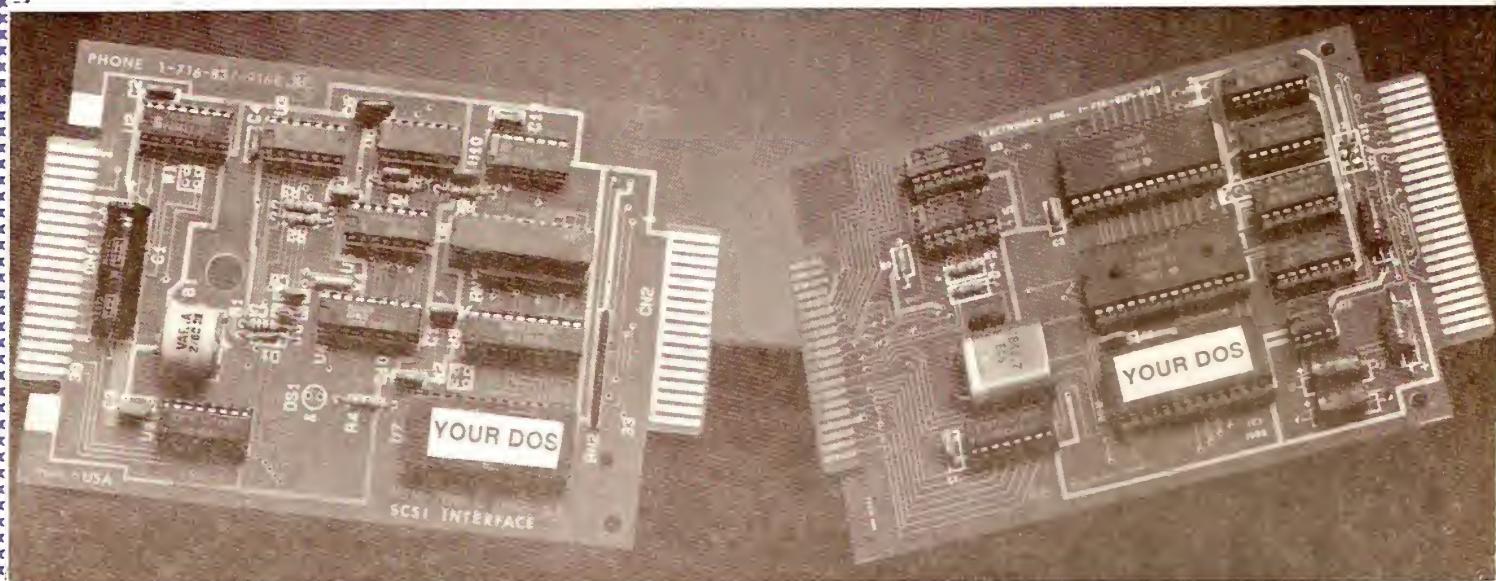


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